MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,334 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1941 Price 15 Sen

ARMY PLANES RAID PENANG

New York Reported Bombed Twice by Mystery Planes

2-DAY SPECIAL DIET CONVENING MONDAY; NEW BILLS STUDIED

Second Emergency Session to Open With Imperial Message On Following Day

PLAIN TALK BY TOJO SEEN

Eight New Legislations Expected—New World Order Plan To Be Introduced

The two-day emergency session of the Imperial Diet, the second in a month, called to discuss the situation growing out of Japan's declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire, will be convened on Monday, December 15.

An Imperial message, delivered in a ceremony in the House of Peers, attended by members of both Houses, will open the historic session on Tuesday morning.

The Cabinet, at its regular session Friday morning, discussed matters to be covered in Ministerial addresses to both Houses following the opening of the session by the Imperial message.

Premier Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada will speak in the Upper House during the morning. In the afternoon, they will deliver in the Lower House the same speeches given before the other chamber. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will speak on the Government's financial policies in the Lower House. According to custom he will not speak in the other House.

Premier's Talk Awaited

The Asahi expected that the Premier's administrative speech in the coming emergency Diet would be marked by a straightforwardness which was absent in his speech at the start of the last extraordinary Diet session, a fact which was explainable by the delicateness of the relationship between Japan and the United States in the Pacific area caused by the failure of negotiations for an accord on the Pacific problems.

Now that this country has entered a state of war with the United States the paper said that in his Diet speech the Premier will not mince words in his statement of the nation's policy toward the international situation, especially the conditions which have arisen out of the outbreak of hostilities with the United States and the British Empire. The paper made the prediction that the coming Premier's speech in the Diet would be couched in terms which would leave the world under no illusion regarding the grim resolve of the Government and the people of Japan to make every sacrifice in order to eliminate the United States and Great Britain out of the way of Japan which is pressing ahead the program of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Measures Discussed

The Cabinet meeting, on Friday, also discussed measures with which the coming emergency Diet will be presented by the Government.

According to informed quarters, the Government expects to lay before the coming Diet the bills which are listed below:

1. Emergency legislation regarding the control of public opinion, organizations, and public meetings.
2. Bill on the management of enemy property.
3. Bill on the emergency disposal of wartime insurance.
4. Bill increasing the limit on bonds

(Continued on Page 2)

British Asia Fleet Commander Philips Announced Dead

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—According to cable news reaching Singapore today, the Singapore Government officially announced Sir Thomas Philips, Commander-in-Chief of the British Asiatic Fleet, as having been on board the battleship Prince of Wales at the time of its sinking and that he was still missing. It is known that a few hundred of the crew of both the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were rescued, and since a member of the survivors has admitted that both the Commander-in-Chief and Captain Treat had perished, the report is considered as probable. Moreover, Vice-Admiral Layton who is reported to have succeeded Sir Thomas as chief of the remaining British Asiatic fleet, issued a statement on December 11 to the following effect. "Although I was slated to return to the homeland soon, the fact that Sir Thomas Philips has perished in the Prince of Wales disaster makes it possible that I shall remain at Singapore to take over his post."

SINKING DESCRIBED BY CBS REPORTER

Special Correspondent Aboard Prince of Wales Pictures Fierce Japanese Attack

SAW COMMANDER PERISH

Radio Newsman Says He Sighted Admiral Philips as Ship Swallowed by Sea

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—A dramatic account of the sinking by Japanese bombers of the two British battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, off Singapore was given today by Cecil Brown, special correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to a New York dispatch received here today.

The C.B.S. reporter, who was on board the Prince of Wales, relayed a special word picture to New York from Singapore in which he told how the highly-prized British warships were showered relentlesly with heavy bombs under fierce Japanese aerial attacks.

Japanese planes made breath-taking power-dives and scored direct units on the Repulse, he said.

Mr. Brown described the bravery of British officers and sailors under fire, and said most of the men died at their posts as the Repulse's anti-aircraft batteries continued to spit fire at the daring Japanese even while the stern of the warship rose high into the air and instantly disappeared into the sea.

Mr. Brown and several members of the crew were tossed into the sea by the impact of the first Japanese hit on the Prince of Wales, and, while struggling in the waters, Mr. Brown said he was able to catch a last-minute glimpse of several British sailors clinging desperately to the stern.

After being rescued by a passing British destroyer, the radio reporter said that he saw Admiral Sir Thomas Philips and Captain Leech slide from

(Continued on Page 2)

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to Emergency Postal Regulations in force beginning Dec. 12, the name and address of subscribers receiving the paper by mail should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers will kindly furnish us such information by using the following blank at once.

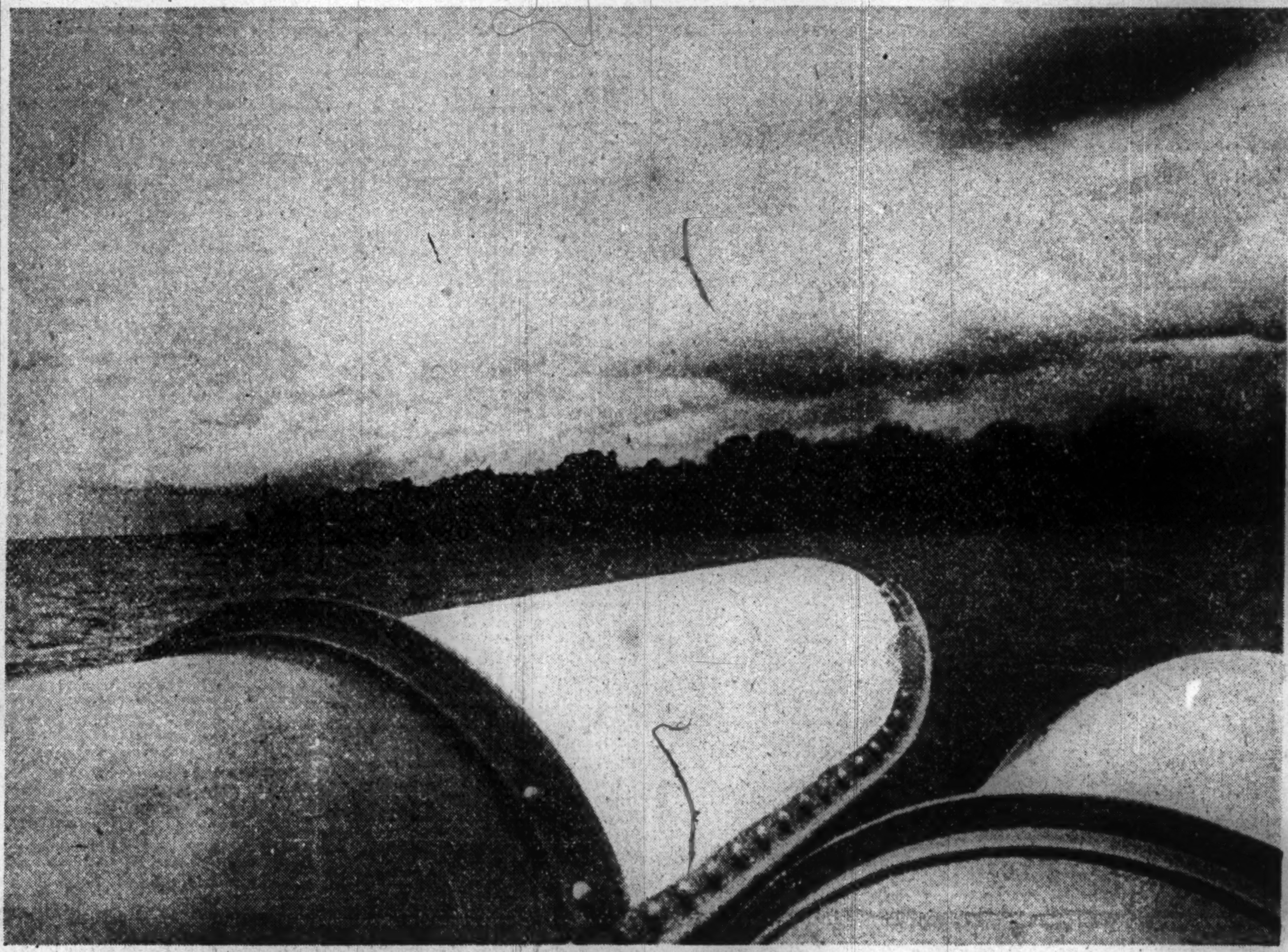
Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

Stirring Action on Waters of Pacific



As a flow of never-ending reports of Japanese war successes bring cheer and mounting enthusiasm to the home front, the Imperial forces continue their relentless attacks on the fast-crumbling bulwarks of America and Britain. Shown above are units of a Japanese squadron laying down a heavy smoke screen to blind the eyes of the enemy, somewhere on the bosom of the now turbulent Pacific. (Photo loaned through courtesy of the Navy Ministry).

FALSE ALARMS STIR LOS ANGELES AREAS

Traffic Jams and Accidents Mark Frantic Blackout Attempts at U.S. Movie Center

PLANE PLANT KEPT IDLE

News of 'Hiranuma' Sinking Reveals Mental and Moral Confusion in America

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—The metropolitan area of Los Angeles, California, was thrown into confusion yesterday by unrehearsed air raid alarms which United States military authorities announced were not casual rehearsals, but emergency precautionary drills, it was reported here last night.

The people of Los Angeles and nearby Hollywood attempted blackouts without previous drills and traffic jams and accidents occurred throughout the city and suburban areas.

The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in San Diego was forced to suspend production in its plants during the air raid drills, the report said.

Nonsense Is Broadcast

The confusion of American popular mind caused by the series of blitz air attacks on Hawaii by the Japanese force and reports of continuous war reverses on land and sea has finally driven the United States to unleash random radio news throughout the country. Apparently with the object of hoodwinking the American citizens, who are dazed by the great series of catastrophes caused them by the Japanese intensive

(Continued on Page 2)

Cunningham Is Replaced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill today announced that General Alan Gordon Cunningham, who has been reported seriously ill due to overwork, has been replaced as Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Army in Libya, it was reported here today from Stockholm.

Wall Street Closed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The New York Stock Exchange has closed temporarily, according to a report received here today from New York. However, cotton, sugar and rubber marts are continuing transactions, it was indicated.

Imperial Message to Yamamoto

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters announced at 7:30 p.m. Friday that an Imperial Message was again granted to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, lauding the glorious feat accomplished by the fleet in decimating the main force of the British Far Eastern Fleet. The Imperial Message graciously reads: "The air forces of the Combined Fleet decimated the main force of the British Far Eastern Fleet in the South China Sea, thereby upholding Our prestige in the eyes of the world. We greatly appreciate this distinguished service."

ATTACKS BY JAPAN THREATEN U.S. MOVES

Japanese Fleet Gains Mobility In Latest Successes—All-Out Battle Seen

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Simultaneous Japanese attacks in widely separated areas of the Pacific threaten movement of reinforcements by the United States and Britain, a United Press message intercepted in Berlin today admitted.

The Japanese have gained mobility by virtue of their repeated successes, the report said adding the belief that, following the occupation of Guam and Wake islands, the Japanese Navy undoubtedly would move for an all-out engagement with American naval forces at Hawaii.

The dispatch surmised, on the basis of data from Singapore, that Japan's main objective is occupation of the Malay Peninsula. Japan now controls the air over Malaya and Japanese landings on the Malay Peninsula have cut off British reinforcements to the north, the report said.

Fearing lightning Japanese attacks from the "back door" of Singapore, the report said, fortifications are desperately being erected across the peninsula.

The United Press dispatch concluded that civilians of Hongkong have been evacuated to an unspecified island and that defense preparations, are being rushed at Hongkong as well.

Knox in Honolulu

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The United States Navy Department has announced that Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, arrived this afternoon in Honolulu, according to a report received here this evening from the American capital.

NAME AXIS-U.S. CONFLICT AS GREAT EAST ASIA WAR

Decided by Information Board In View of Fact Germany, Italy Joined War

With the declaration of war by Germany and Italy on America, the Government decided to call the conflict "The Great East Asia War," it was announced by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. Friday.

This decision was arrived at Friday's Cabinet meeting in view of the fact that Germany and Italy decided to wage a common front with Japan against the United States and Britain and the fact that the war has now assumed world-wide proportions.

In this connection the Board of Information announced as follows:

"The present war against Britain and the United States, including the Sino-Japanese conflict, shall from now on be called 'The Great East Asia War.' This name has been decided upon because it implies the war is aimed at the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia and the appellation does not in any way mean that the sphere of war is limited to Great East Asia."

AXIS BOMBS BRITISH SHIPS

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Joint formations of German and Italian bombers yesterday bombed and disabled a British cruiser and a destroyer off the North African coast, the German High Command announced today.

The Luftwaffe also bombed tanks and motor lorries on the North African front, dispersing them in all directions, the announcement said.

On the Soviet front, German ground forces yesterday were claimed to have inflicted heavy losses on Soviet troops, while German aircraft attacked Soviet tank columns and positions as well as communication lines reportedly causing heavy damage

TOJO, TOGO GREET AXIS ON WAR FRONT

Congratulate One Another With Hitler, Mussolini, Ciano And Ribbentrop

ANGLO-SAXONS FALL AIMED

All Determined to Crush America and Britain to Hew New World Order

Congratulatory messages were exchanged between Premier General Hideki Tojo and Reichfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini and between Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano Thursday in celebration of the declaration of war against the United States by Germany and Italy.

Premier General Tojo's message read as follows:

"With the Tri-Power Agreement signed in Berlin today by Japan, Germany and Italy, the three nations have now jointly entered into a common war against the United States and Britain. The objective of the three Powers is based upon the lofty ideal of constructing a new world order which will enable all nations to have their proper places, and the three signatories have unrivalled fighting forces and firmly united peoples behind the lines. I, therefore, feel absolutely confident that both Britain and the United States are doomed to collapse.

"I take this occasion to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart and at the same time I offer you my greatest respects to Your Excellency and your loyal people for the courageous front, firmly believing in our ultimate victory through closer cooperation."

Togo's Message Follows

Foreign Minister Togo's message read as follows:

"The Three-Power Agreement signed in Berlin today marks a great turning point in the history of the world. Fully conscious of our mission for the construction of a new world order based upon justice, Japan, Germany and Italy have now firmly made up their minds to put up a common front against Britain and the United States for the avowed purpose of eliminating any and all obstacles in the attainment of our end. The Three-Power Agreement is the highest symbol of cooperation between Japan,

(Continued on Page 2)

MILITARY ACCORD SIGNED BY JAPAN, AND INDO-CHINA

Surprise Attack Staged on Enemy Port in Western Coast of Malay Peninsula—Hongkong Bombing Is Severe

THAI FORCES REPULSE BRITISH INVADERS

A military agreement was concluded between Japan and French Indo-China, it was announced by the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:50 p.m. Friday.

The announcement reads: "A military agreement was concluded between Japan and French Indo-China. It was signed at 8:30 p.m. Monday between the Highest Commanders of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces in French Indo-China and the Government of French Indo-China. This agreement was based on the Japanese-French Indo-Chinese Common Defense Agreement concluded in July."

Enemy Transport Is Sunk

The Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters at 4:25 p.m. Friday announced to the following effect regarding severe bombing on Penang conducted by Japanese Army planes on Thursday:

1. The Imperial Army Flying units on Thursday effected a surprise attack upon Penang, a strategic port on the western coast of Malay Peninsula, and conducted severe bombing upon a group of enemy's transports in the port, sinking one and heavily damaging four ships.

Meanwhile, another group of Army bombers attacked the wharf and severely bombed godowns and harbor facilities.

Japanese Planes Bombing Hongkong

Domei

UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE, December 12.—Japanese Army planes since this morning have been conducting severe bombing of Hongkong's military establishments and remarkable war results are now being achieved.

During the bombing of Hongkong, Japanese planes scattered a large number of hand-bills announcing that the Japanese with the object of wiping out the Anglo-American influence from Hongkong are bombing military establishments. The Japanese authorities in their hand-bills further added that if Chungking's officials residing in Hongkong abandon their hostile stand toward Japan, the Japanese authorities will never blame their past error and welcome them to the Japanese camp as fellow-men for the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

New York City Reportedly Bombed

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 12.—According to a Chungking radio report received here, a Reuter dispatch dated December 12 from New York reported that New York City was bombed twice this morning by unidentified planes. It is further reported that the bombing lasted between 6:30 and 7:27 a.m., (Japan time), and 8:06 and 8:40 a.m., (Japan time), today.

English Forces Repulsed by Thai

Domei

BANGKOK, December 12.—The Thai army repulsed the British army which crossed the border from Burma last Monday morning at Prachwabkhirtkun, 230 kilometers south of Bangkok, information reaching authoritative circles here today revealed.

Sinking of Japanese Cruiser Denied

Authoritative circles here categorically denied the American claim that the Japanese battle cruiser Haruna was sunk in northern Luzon waters. They further pointed out that the Americans apparently mistook for the Haruna a Japanese light cruiser which the Imperial Headquarters admitted to have been damaged in the recent Philippines operations.

In this connection the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters on Friday morning announced that, since the beginning of the current Philippines naval operations, one mine-sweeper was sunk, while another mine-sweeper and a light cruiser were slightly damaged.

MEASURE TO CURB SPEECH EXPECTED

Legislation Also on Publication, Assembly and Association Planned for Diet

NECESSITATED BY WAR

Peace and Order Must Be Maintained While Japan Continues Fighting

The Government is expected to introduce an emergency bill in the coming extraordinary session of the Diet on December 15, regulating speech, publication, assembly and association. The action is being taken with a view to the maintenance of peace and order for the duration of the war, according to the Domei. The main points of the bill as approved at the Cabinet meeting on December 12 provide:

(1) The aim of this law is to bring speech, publication, assembly and association in line with the situation engendered by the law, with a view to the preservation of peace and order.

(2) Should any group desire to form a political organization, such a group will be required to obtain the permission of the administrative authorities.

Permit for Political Meets

(3) Should any group of individuals desire to congregate for political purposes, the permission of the administrative authorities will be mandatory. However, if such congregations or meetings are in accordance with law, such as the nomination meeting of the members of the Diet or campaign speech gatherings or non-political meetings, the sponsor will merely be required to notify the adminstrative authorities.

(4) Although the association may not have anything to do with politics and has to do with official affairs, the Government may require such organizations to obtain a permit in accordance with regulation (2).

(5) In case a public meeting is to be held or if a large movement is to be started, permission must be obtained from the administrative authorities.

(6) When the associations or meetings take place among the members of the Diet or take place for the purpose of preparing for the opening Diet, the permission required under section (2) and section (3) and even notification to the authorities may be suspended.

(7) Publications which are to be made in accordance with the Newspaper Law will require a permit from the administrative officials.

Have Right to Suspended

(8) In case of necessity, the administrative authorities may suspend the requirement for the application of Government permission as stated under sections (2) to (5) and even prohibit the meetings requiring notification as provided under section (3) and (4).

(9) Should the sale and distribution of certain publications be prohibited by the authorities, the proper authorities may prohibit their publication and also other publications issued by the same individual or organization.

(10) Should the publications be continued in violation of sections (7) and (9), they will be confiscated.

(11) Punishments and fines will be provided for violations of any of the above regulations.

(12) Any person or persons found guilty of spreading a rumor concerning the situation confronting the nation or circulating information or report likely to create a feeling of unrest or confusion in the hearts of the people will be subject to punishment.

(13) When this law is enacted, existing organizations affected by this law will be required to obtain the permission of the administrative authorities.

(14) When this law is enacted, existing publications made in accordance with the Newspaper Law will be required to get the permission of the authorities as provided under section (7).

False Alarms Stir Los Angeles Areas

(Continued From Page 1)

air attacks of Hawaii, the Philippines and other key points, one of the most absurd and laughable reports that can be imagined was broadcast.

As an example, the American broadcasting stations released the news that a Japanese battleship named Hiranuma had been sunk by American bombers off Manila. The report further said this battleship with displacement tonnage of 29,300 was hit by direct bombs by the American fliers and finally sunk after it was wrapped in flames. An explanation was made by the way that the name Battleship "Hiranuma" was not mentioned in the Janes' Naval Annual, but that it really existed.

That the names of the Japanese warships are represented by those of mountains, rivers, shrines or places and that no warship bearing the name of a man exists in Japan is common sense and common knowledge. Such foolish news does not merit any counter propaganda. This one instance reveals how President Roosevelt and other leaders are placed in a consternation and pitiable plight at the news of the successive news of war reverses, reports Domei.

Ott Congratulates Tojo

Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo Friday at 12:15 p.m. at the latter's official residence, and expressed felicitation on the conclusion of the agreement among Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Home-Fronters Demonstrate Support

Top: A group of members of the Ex-Servicemen's Association paid a call at the German Embassy, Friday, to extend their felicitations to Ambassador Ott on the Reich's new war pact with Japan and Italy. Above: The first "Down With America and Britain" propaganda car made its appearance on Tokyo streets Friday. It is shown in action at Uyeno Park as Takamori Saigo, in bronze, looks encouragingly on.

NEUTRAL POSITION IS TAKEN BY VICHY

Bolivian Foreign Minister Denies His Country Declared War on Japan

The Vichy Government Tuesday handed a note to Japanese Ambassador Sotomatsu Kato announcing maintenance of neutrality in connection with the Japanese-Anglo-American war, according to an official report reaching the Foreign Office Friday.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—Dr. Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, Bolivian Foreign Minister, today officially denied in a press interview that Bolivia has declared war on Japan, it is reported here from La Paz, capital of Bolivia.

He told press correspondents that Bolivia has announced only that it recognizes the United States as a non-belligerent nation.

Referring to the freezing last night of Japanese assets in Bolivia, Dr. Gutierrez revealed similar actions would be taken against Germany and Italy.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources in La Paz today expressed belief that Bolivia would adhere to the principle of Pan-American solidarity.

It was believed unlikely in the same quarters that Bolivia would alter its present stand until the conference of foreign ministers of the Pan-American Republics, scheduled to be held at Rio de Janeiro early in January.

Panama Declares War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The Government of Panama today unanimously approved a declaration of war against Japan, it was reported here from Panama City today.

A state of war immediately was proclaimed, and the military police authorities proceeded to arrest a number of foreigners, including members of the Spanish Fallange Figurate, the report said.

The Canal Zone has been placed under extraordinary vigiliance with heavily-armed troops patroling the area day and night, it was said.

U.S. Senate Approves

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 12.—The United States Senate yesterday unanimously approved and sent to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature the bill providing for the sending of American expeditionary forces outside the Western Hemisphere, it was reported from Washington today.

Roosevelt Signs Declarations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—President Roosevelt at 3:05 p.m. and 3:06 p.m. respectively today signed declarations of war against Germany and Italy, which earlier was passed by a Congress gripped with war hysteria, it is learned here.

Tojo, Togo Greet Axis on War Front

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany and Italy for the accomplishment of the great task before us, and I now take this occasion to share with Your Excellency the joy of this unshakable pledge, and at the same time tender Your Excellency my heartfelt appreciation for all your effort in this respect."

Chancellor Hitler Wires

Reichfuehrer Adolf Hitler's message read to the following effect:

"On the occasion of the conclusion of an agreement between the Axis Powers and Japan today, by which the three Powers have pledged each other to fight and win the war through co-operation, permit me to congratulate you most heartily on the brilliant successes scored by the Japanese Army and Navy and to pray that the war which from now on will be fought jointly will bring about glorious victories."

Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop's message is to the following effect:

"On the occasion of the significant signing today of the Three-Power Agreement between the Japanese Ambassador, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, and Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri, for the avowed purpose of jointly fighting the war until final victory and of constructing a new order, allow me to tender Your Excellency my hearty congratulations. At the same time let me pray for continued glorious victories."

Premier Mussolini Speaks

The message of Premier Benito Mussolini to Premier General Tojo was in effect as follows:

"At this time when both Japan and Italy, who are bound by old ties, have pledged each other to commence a common war, from afar my mind is filled with a picture of heroic Japanese people fully armed. The dawn of a new order is already throwing brilliant rays upon all the horizons of the world. With valor and arms the Italian nation is beside your soldiers with an unshakable faith of an ultimate victory for Japan, Germany and Italy."

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's message read in effect:

"Please accept my highest respects for opening fire upon our common foe. Japan, Germany and Italy, who are bound by the ties of arms and common aims, are already laying the foundation for a new order and there is not a vestige of doubt but that the three Powers will succeed in reconstructing the world with a victory."

U.S. MAKES READY IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE

All Able Men and Women to Be Selected in Nation-Wide Mobilization

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The United States is studying a project to select all able men and women in the country for civilian defense, Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service Board announced today, it was reported from Washington.

The project, which calls for the selecting of 40,000,000 people, 25 per cent of whom are to be employed in the army and navy, is quite ready, Mr. Hershey said.

The purpose of the organization is to mobilize the whole United States nation in the war against the Axis, Mr. Hershey declared.

"We can see 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 men marching into war, but we must be all the more prepared in order to cope with the complicated situation," Mr. Hershey said.

Mr. Hershey expressed belief that very soon women also will be enrolled for service.

U.S. Dreams Balked

The United States' favorite trans-ocean strategy for attack of Japan, formulated on many years' hard efforts, has been frustrated, as Guam Island has been completely occupied by the Japanese troops. This island with Midway and Wake Islands form one of the best vantage points for the United States Navy to effect its trans-ocean strategy with Hawaii as the main base of operation, reports the Yomiuri.

To cap the misfortune of the United States, the United States air force in the Philippines has been virtually destroyed, as a result of the intensive bombings by the Japanese naval air corps on all airfields of the island Wednesday. The United States has been boasting that it has about 250 airplanes in the Philippines, waiting for a chance to attack Japan, but on the first day of the opening of hostilities Monday, 25 of them were downed by the Japanese air corps at the Iba and Clark Field air bases and 71 were rendered useless on the ground through bombings or machine-gunning.

As a result of the epochal and daring attacks launched by the Japanese air corps Wednesday, many enemy planes were either downed or destroyed. The total number of American warplanes destroyed has totaled 177 in all. Considering this, the fighting strength of the American airplanes in the Philippines has been totally derived.

ROOSEVELT BLAMED FOR STARTING WAR

Ambition of President Realized To Create World Conflict, Say Local Papers

"President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 'father' of the current World War, has always desired to involve the whole world in war, and he has now attained his long cherished hope. But paradoxically he has just made a gloomy statement saying, 'We received a dreadful lesson in these three days.' What is that lesson that 'Don Quixote' Roosevelt speaks of?" writes the Hochi in commenting upon the American attitude regarding the present Pacific war.

"We shall never forget that on October 18, 1908, the great American Fleet consisting of 32 vessels including 16 battleships, two armored cruisers, six destroyers and eight transports entered the port of Yokohama, threatening the Japanese people who were then greatly indignant against the United States for having adopted an anti-Japanese measure in California. President Roosevelt was then the Undersecretary of the Navy.

U.S. Excited Over Event

"Undersecretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt in recalling that incident later said: 'Aside from the Executive Office at Washington, nobody knew that for 10 days during that early hot summer of 1908, the United States was nervously watching whether or not Japan would send an ultimatum to the United States. * * '

"When the Undersecretary of the Navy was excited about Japan's ultimatum 36 years ago, Japan did not send her any ultimatum" states the paper. "But when 36 years later, President Roosevelt thought that Japan could be easily intimidated, Japan gave her a dose of medicine by inflicting a terrible bearing to the United States Pacific Fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. That must have been 'a dreadful lesson' to the war-monger.

"In describing the present naval encounters in the Pacific and in the South Seas, the names 'Battle of Hawaii' and the 'Battle of the Malay Coast' have now been adopted to commemorate these two great victories. Also the sea battle fought off Kuantan, Malaya, has been named the 'Battle of the Malay Coast.'

"The British battleship Prince of Wales which was sunk in the Battle of the Malay Coast entered proudly into the harbor of Singapore on December 2 amidst the great thunderous cheers of the British and American residents for it was the flagship of the newly formed British Far Eastern Fleet. The sinking of the battleship incidentally avenged the sinking of the German, battleship Bismark, and has also made the British Navy lose her proud tradition as 'Ruler of the Seven Seas' since Lord Nelson's time. Thus from Japan's devastating attacks it is quite natural that Britain is now very disillusioned.

"Hence, by her losses, the remaining British naval strength at Singapore, which has been called the Gibraltar of the Far East now consists only of five second class cruisers, one or two destroyers, one submarine and six gunboats. No doubt, they will soon be sunk or heavily damaged. When one considers the result of the Battle of Hawaii which gave such a serious blow to the United States Pacific Fleet so as to render it almost impossible for her to operate it, we find the control of the southwestern Pacific Ocean is now in the hands of the Japanese Navy.

"In the face of such a glorious naval victory, the people of Japan heartily shout banzai, and furthermore pledge to devote themselves more energetically to the defense behind the gun," concludes the Hochi.

"Meanwhile, as an understanding has now been reached between Japan and Thai for the conclusion of a defensive and an offensive alliance, Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thai said that Thai has joined the Japanese front, leaving its former neutral attitude," says the Nichi Nichi.

Operations Seen in Thai

"Japan," says the vernacular, "is an island nation and as she takes an offensive step in any war, naturally neutral countries become the scene of her military operations. In the Sino-Japanese war, Japan fought in Chosen, and in the Russo-Japanese War, she fought in Chosen again and in Manchuria. In the present China affair, Japanese advanced into French Indo-China. Now in our war against the United States and Great Britain, Thai will become our scenes of operation. It was due to the decisive step taken by Premier Luang Pibul Songgram that the British and American intrigues in Thai have now been prevented. The entire Pacific has become the battle scene, but the basic nature of the China affair does not change. The aim of the Pacific War is to drive the British and American influences out of East Asia in cooperation with Germany and Italy which have recognized the rights of the Asiatic people. By no means is it a racial war, and it is quite natural that Thai is now aiding for the establishment of The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The British Government said the blockade of Japan was impossible, while Alfred Duff-Cooper declared that the miserable fight put up by the British was the most gloomiest day in the history of the British colonial development. The King of England on the other hand issued a message urging the Governor-General of Malaya to defend the peninsula. We also hear rumors saying that it is the United States which will eventually lead Great Britain to ruin.

Ambassador Ott, Despite Busy Official Duties, Finds Time to Visit Father of Envoy to Berlin

German Ambassador Eugen Ott had a very busy day Friday from early in the morning, issuing a statement and visiting the Yasukuni Shrine as well as making courtesy calls at the official residence of the Premier and the Foreign and Navy Ministries, reports Domei.

In the afternoon, the home of Lieutenant-General Kenichi Oshima, father of Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Hiroshi Oshima, was visited by the German Ambassador who suddenly appeared at about 3 p.m.

"Wonderful victories—congratulations. I feel as if Germany had won." So saying Major-General Eugen Ott, attired in military uniform and wearing the First Class Order of the Rising Sun and the Iron Cross, shook hands tightly with Lieutenant-General Oshima in Japanese clothes.

Reflecting a growing state of collaboration between Germany and Japan, the two generals expressed their mutual wishes to see Japan and Germany cooperate in their war against the Anglo-American combination.

Lieutenant-General Oshima and the German Ambassador General Ott are on such friendly terms that they never fail to make New Year calls. A one-hour chat continued between the two generals in a Japanese style parlor downstairs, where they talked over tea on the Japanese military successes in the Pacific war as well as about Ambassador Oshima now in Berlin.

Sinking Described By CBS Reporter

(Continued From Page 1)

the bridge as the Prince of Wales reared her stern and plunged into the sea.

Survivors Total Hundreds

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—It is announced by the Singapore authorities that several hundred sailors were saved from the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse when they were sunk, and a part of the survivors reached Singapore, according to a report from Singapore. Among the survivors is included Captain Tenant of the Repulse. Cameraman Abraham of the British Navy and the CBS correspondent Cecil Brown were also saved. Upon their arrival at Singapore it was revealed that Admiral Thomas Philips, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet, was swallowed by the sea.

A report from London says that Prime Minister Churchill spoke on the result of the Pacific war before the Parliament today and said that the military and economic aid of the United States to Great Britain would be reduced. The Japanese offensive has given a great shock to the navies of Great Britain and the United States, but the greatest blow is the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. It is unavoidable that the American aid will be greatly reduced, both in the supply of materials and in the naval strength, and thus the British public must be prepared, said the Prime Minister.

Called Big Blow

Asahi Service

BERLIN, December 11.—Regarding the military and spiritual blow inflicted on Great Britain by the sinking of the battleships Prince of Wales and the Repulse, a Transocean report from Stockholm says:

"The Times, London, says that the sinking of the two battleships will have a serious effect upon the future of the war, and urged that the lost confidence must be speedily restored. The loss of two battleships was a greater damage to Great Britain than the sacrifice of three battleships in two and a half hours in the Skagerak battle in the first World War. It is the greatest blow the British Navy has ever sustained.

"When Prime Minister Churchill received this report he rushed to the Parliament without wearing his hat or overcoat, losing his usual composure. Upon entering, he at once made the report, without any preliminary remarks. Then it is the first time that the British battleship was sunk by airplanes.

"Although details are not yet announced, it is said that the Japanese planes crashed themselves against the vital points of the battleships. The former naval tactics have been entirely disregarded. The British Navy must now entirely change its attitude of ignoring the danger from the air. The life of warships now depends more on the air strength of the navy than the thickness of their armors. We have paid a huge price for receiving this great warning.

"Several weeks more will be required before the British and American navies would operate jointly. The comparison of the naval strengths has now become decidedly favorable to the Axis nations. There are 80 warships of the Soviet Navy at Vladivostok, but the United States and Great Britain cannot expect Soviet help. The three important points in the British strategy against Japan are Singapore, Hongkong and Burma. But there is no military strength to aid Britain to fight Japan except that of Chungking. The British army is now placing the last hope on Chungking."

2-Day Special Diet Convening Monday; New Bills Studied

(Continued From Page 1)

the Government is empowered to issue.

5. Legislation for prevention of crimes in war-time.
6. Additional estimates of expenditures in the general account for the current fiscal year.
7. Additional estimates of expenditures in the temporary defense account.
8. Additional estimates of expenditures in the various special accounts for the current fiscal year.

The proposed law for the management of enemy property consists of six articles.

The first article gives the Government power to name persons who will manage enemy property. Another article stipulates that the Government can order disposal of enemy property. A third article requires enemy countries or subjects to seek the approval of the Minister in charge when disposing of immovable property, money invested in undertakings, Japanese securities, and claims of residents in Japan.

Cabinet Meets

The regular Cabinet meeting was held at the official residence of the Premier from 11:10 a.m. Friday with the Premier General Hideki Tojo and all the other Ministers in attendance, reports Domei.

At the outset of the meeting Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo explained the conclusion of the new treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy, and also the progress of the negotiations for the conclusion of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Thailand.

The Premier then stated that the Home Office would take every possible precautionary measures for the maintenance of order within the country although little fear is warranted with respect to the conditions of the country. The Premier was followed by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, who expressed wishes of his department to obtain closer connection and cooperation from the Home Office in maintaining order.

Before the conclusion of the meeting the Cabinet formally approved the budget plan and various legislative bills which are to be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its forthcoming session.

New World Order Plan

The Lower House will introduce a resolution for the construction of a new world order into the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet on Wednesday next, the various bargaining groups of the House of Representatives decided on Friday, reports Domei.

Among other things, the resolution will clarify the unflinching determination of the people to conquer Britain and the United States, and the reason for the introduction of the resolution to the Lower House will be explained by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, it was learned.

The following salient points are to be included in the resolution: the national emotion on the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against Britain and America; a profound feeling of appreciation and respect toward the fighting services for the initial glorious successes; an expression of appreciation for the friendship and amity of Germany, Italy, Manchoukuo and China and other treaty nations and the firm resolve of the entire people to win the war at all costs.

Hungary Declares War

Domei

VICHY, December 12.—Following an emergency session of the Cabinet called at 4 p.m. yesterday, Hungary immediately declared war on the United States, it was reported here from Budapest late last night.

BUND HOTEL

Commands an attractive view of the Harbor and the Bay

Shin-Yamashita-cho, YOKOHAMA
TEL. (2) 4832-3

Egyptian Consulate General in Tokyo.

All Egyptians resident in Japan are requested to communicate immediately with the Consulate General in Tokyo—66 Shoto Machi, Shibuya-Ku, Telephone No. (46) 3887.

PEARLS
Mikimoto cultivated pearls
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE
KOBE—MOTOMACHI ST.

BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH
with BIOLEBER

an extract from animal livers and several essential vitamins combined, is especially effective in increasing blood corpuscles to combat the following:
Anaemia, Adynamia, Insufficient Secretion of Breast Milk, Tubercular Diseases, Physical Weakness.
PRICE: ¥2.00, ¥5.50, ¥16.00
BIOLEBER
OHKI COMPANY
Head Office: Kazityo, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Branches: Awazmati, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Tatsaochang, Tunganmen, Peking China.

Distinction
Combined with the Highest Standard in Job Printing
The best possible printing is assured through the maintenance of the highest standard of job printing and the most modern printing equipment. No matter how small, all orders are handled competently and with prompt careful attention.
Phone or write today
The Japan Times Press
No. 22, Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO
Tel.: 57-3261, 5391
Furikae: 69762 Tokyo

Fuehrer Denounces America for Starting Worl

CHANCELLOR HAILS JAPAN'S BRAVE ACT

Axis Entered War on Side of Nippon to Pre[illegible]rve World Order and Justice

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 11.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler commenced his Reichstag speech shortly after 3 p.m. today before an overcrowded house. The galleries were packed with the entire diplomatic corps accredited to Berlin and especially the members of the Japanese Embassy headed by Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima who occupied the seat on the right of Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri.

After the Reichstag had been opened by its President, Marshal Hermann Goering, and after tribute had been paid to the dead and their relatives the Fuehrer rose from his seat. In the beginning of his speech the Fuehrer referred to the rejection of his peace offer of 1940 by Prime Minister Winston Churchill stating that at that time it had already become clear that this war must be fought through to its end with arms in hand against all common sense.

"If it was the will of Providence," the Fuehrer declared," that this fight could not be spared the German people, then I am thankful that it entrusted me with the conduct of this hard struggle which for 500 or 1,000 years to come will shape decisively not only our German history but also the history of Europe and that of the entire world.

Safeguard Strategic Areas

"The armistice which was possible in the West, already shortly after the conclusion of the campaign in Norway compelled the German leadership first and foremost to safeguard the strategic and economic areas in the military way. Today from Kirkenes in the north down to the Spanish frontier stretches a belt of bases and fortifications of the utmost scope. Numerous flying fields were erected which had partly to be dynamited out of the stone of the mountains in the high north. Naval bases were established, defensive structures were erected which are practicably invulnerable from the sea as well as from the air.

"A network of roads and railways has been built so that the communications from the Spanish frontier to Petsamo are now safe and independent. Sappers and building battalions of the Army and Navy and of the Air Force in combination with the organization Todt have created these things which are not less formidable than the Westwall. The work is be continued and it is my unshakable will to make Europe unassailable for the enemy. This work which was continued throughout the last winter was accompanied by an offensive war as far as this was possible regarding the existing weather conditions."

In this respect the Fuehrer referred to the war of destruction waged by the German armed forces in the air, on and under the water. Since the middle of last year Germany had been assisted by its Italian ally on whose shoulders for many months weighed a large part of the British might. The Fuehrer also mentioned the joint operations of the German and Italian armed forces in North Africa, thus recapturing places like Agedabia, Benghazi, Derna and Bardia.

"Yielding to utter necessity," the Fuehrer went on, "I decided in autumn 1939 to make the last attempt to create conditions prerequisite for final peace by eliminating the acute tension between Russia and Germany. From the psychological point of view this was very difficult in view of the attitude of the German people, particularly of the party, toward Bolshevism.

"On the other hand, this was easy since in all regions which appeared to England as particularly menaced and which England offered an assistance pact Germany only had economic interests. I may remind you, my deputies, of the fact that Great Britain offered assistance pacts in midsummer 1939 to numerous states and countries asserting that Germany intended to invade them and to rob them of their liberty. The German Reich and its Government can state with the best of consciences that these were only insinuations which in no wise corresponded to the truth. After, moreover, the Baltic States as well as Rumania were prepared to believe in such a menace it was not only the rights but also the duty of the Reich Government to determine the limits of its interests.

Aroused Nazi Sympathies

The Fuehrer emphasized that the fate of these countries aroused the strongest sympathies of the German people. The winter campaign of the Finns had filled him with bitterness and admiration, bitterness because Germany had not been able to render military assistance as there still existed the menace in the West as well as in the East. When it had become clear that Soviet Russia, from the limitation of the German political sphere of interest derived the right to practically annihilate the nations living outside of this sphere further relations between Germany and Soviet Russia were based merely on the reciprocal agreements serving a special purpose while there did not exist the least friendly feeling between the two nations.

"In this connection the Fuehrer referred to the military preparations of the men in the Kremlin who, in summer 1941, believed that the time had arrived for an attack against Germany. But also Mr. Churchill declared at the same time that a turn in the English fight against Germany had come. Today, the Fuehrer emphasized, Mr. Churchill was too much of a coward to confirm that in the course of secret sessions in 1940 he had declared that it would be an important factor for the successful conclusion of this war if Soviet Russia would participate in this war which was to happen in 1941 and which would place England in the position to undertake an offensive also on her part. Dark clouds were beginning to gather over Europe. As far as Europe was concerned its frontiers were not the Ural mountains, and there was only one national and cultural definition for it, namely the line separating Eastern from Western European life.

Reviewing the cultural development of Europe, the Fuehrer pointed out that once before from the wide wilderness of the East a horrible stream of uncivilized hordes had rushed far into the heart of the European continent. The Fuehrer pointed to the importance of Hellas and Rome for the Continent and said that the Occident arose from Hellas and Rome. Its defense was then for many centuries the task not only of the Romans but also of the Germanic race. From this Europe other continents had been explored and culture and civilization had found their origin on the European continent. Not Britain had civilized the European continent but fragments of the Germanic races had migrated as Anglo-Saxons and Germans to that soil and had made the development of culture and civilization possible on the British Isles. Germany today is fighting not only for herself but for the entire European continent and, so the Fuehrer emphasized, it was a happy and good sign that this very fact was already so much embedded in the minds of the other European people that they were taking active part in this battle, either by openly declaring war against our common enemies or by sending volunteers. The battle against Jugoslavia and Greece at the beginning of April had been the introduction of that great battle which is still continuing. Even if Britain had taken a prominent part in the uprisings in Belgrade the main role was played by Soviet Russia after all.

Touches German Moves

"What I refused Molotoff on the occasion of his visit in Berlin Premier Stalin believed to be able to achieve by other means." The Fuehrer then referred to the German counter measures in the East. "When I became aware that imminent danger for the Reich was beginning to arise in the East I immediately gave orders to establish numerous new tank and infantry divisions for which everything was available, men as well as material. I can assure the German people that much: while much is being talked about armaments in the democratic countries, Germany will always be ahead of them. That has been the case in the past and that will the same in the future. Every year will find us with larger masses and still better weapons always at those points where decisions have to be fought out. If article writers of the democratic countries today declare that, if I had exactly known the military strength of the Bolshevists, I would have thought twice before attacking them, then I must state that they profoundly misjudge the situation and my own person."

The Fuehrer then declared that he did not want war but, on the contrary, had done everything to avert it. But he would have forgotten his duty and would have acted dishonestly if he had failed to draw the only possible consequence after having recognized that war was inevitable. "I was resolved to give the signal for the attack myself, if possible a few days earlier than the other side because I saw in Soviet Russia the deadliest danger not only for the German Reich but for the entire Europe. There is really a tremendous amount of proof for Soviet Russia's attempts to attack us." In view of the magnitude of the danger, the Fuehrer went on, he could only thank God that He had given him inspiration and strength to perform things which had to be done at the right time. If masses of more than 20,000 tanks, hundreds of divisions, tens of thousands of airplanes and guns had started moving toward the Reich all of a sudden Europe would have been lost.

The Fuehrer then gave a chronological account of the big successes the German armies had achieved against Soviet Russia. He stated that on December 1, 1941, the total number of Russian prisoners of war in German hands amounted to 3,806,865, the number of destroyed or captured tanks 21,391 and the number of airplanes 17,322. At the same time 2,191 British planes had been shot down. In the period from June 22 to December 1, the losses of the German Army were 158,773 dead, 563,082 wounded, 31,191 missing; of the German Air Force 3,231 dead, 8,453 wounded and 2,028 missing; of the German Navy 310 dead, 232 wounded and 150 missing. The German armed forces altogether had thus lost 162 314 dead, 571,767 wounded and 33,369 missing. Thus, so the Fuehrer emphasized, the battle in the East had cost the German people a little above the losses sustained during the Somme battle during the World War I, and in missing not even half of the number of that same battle. The offensive in the East was handicapped merely by the winter while in summer fighting would go on.

The Fuehrer then referred to the "man who in the first instance is guilty for this war," that very man who "while nations sent their soldiers into ice and snow in order to fight for the existence of their people at home, used to make his speeches in a tactful manner at the fireside."

Polish Issue Discussed

The Fuehrer once again previewed the German efforts to solve the Polish question. He reiterated the German proposals made in August 1939 which could not have been more loyal and more magnanimous. How could such a nation as the Polish reject these offers, the Fuehrer asked. Information on this subject had been obtained from secret documents found in Warsaw. The person who was chiefly responsible for the fact that Poland had been strengthened in its resistance and that every possibility of understanding was being excluded had been the former Polish Ambassador to Washington, Count Potocki. "His reports to Warsaw are documents from which it become evident" the Fuehrer emphasized, "to what an extent a single man was burdened with this new world war."

Regarding the question why a man could have opposed a country with such fanatical enmity which in its whole history had done no harm to the United States or to himself the Fuehrer explained: "Firstly, Germany is perhaps the only great Power which had never pursued any interests whatsoever either in the North or in the South of the American continent unless this had been done by emigrants, the millions of Germans, from which these countries had merely benefited. Secondly, in the whole history of the United States, the German Reich never adopted any hostile attitude toward this country but, on the contrary, with the blood of many of its sons it had helped to defend the freedom of the United States. Thirdly, the German Reich never participated in any wars against the United States, but, on the contrary, was attacked by America in 1917 from reasons which have been fully clarified by a committee appointed by President Roosevelt himself. This very committee unambiguously established the fact that the motives for the U.S. participation in the World War in 1917 were exclusively the interests of a small group of capitalists and that Germany herself had no intention of getting into a conflict with America. On the whole, there are no differences existing between the United States and the German people of any political or territorial nature which might touch the interest or even the existence of the United States. Differences of the respective forms of government have always existed; these, however, cannot be taken as a reason for the enmity from the point of view of international law as long as one of the States does not try to go beyond its own realm interfering with the affairs of the other State. The American republic is headed by a President who has great authoritarian powers while Germany was a monarchy, later a republic and today is a republic based on strong authoritarian lines. A deep ocean is lying between the two States. The differences between capitalistic America and Bolshevist Russia should be much bigger than between the United States led by its President and Germany led by the Fuehrer. But the fact remains that the two conflicts which have arisen between the United States and Germany were exclusively the work of two men, namely Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Roosevelt Apes Wilson

President Wilson had been judged already by history, the Fuehrer stated, but the German people had to pay for its belief in this man with the collapse of its political and economic existence. "And what is now the reason that following such bitter experiences, there is again a President of the United States who again believes it to be his task to bring about wars and, above all, to increase the enmity with Germany so much that war is unavoidable?"

Replying to this question the Fuehrer first discussed the personal side stating that he understood only too well that there existed a world-wide gulf between the concepts and the attitude of the President of the U.S. and of his own one. President Roosevelt came from an extremely wealthy family thus belonging to that class of persons whose path in life and whose success in a democracy had been paved beforehand by birth and ancestry. He himself, however, had only been the child of a small and poor family who had to fight his way through under unspeakable hardships. President Roosevelt had experienced the World War from the safe point of view of a profiteer. He therefore only knew the pleasant consequences of quarrels between peoples and States presenting themselves merely to those who do business while others shed their blood.

During that time, he, Hitler, had done his duty as a common soldier in the face of the enemy and had returned from the war as poor as he had entered it. When President Roosevelt finally embarked on the career of an economically experienced and politically favored politician he, Hitler, fought as a nameless soldier for the resurrection of his people. When President Roosevelt for the first time headed the U.S. Government as its President he was the representative of a capitalistic party. When Hitler, however, became Chancellor of the German Reich he was the leader of a popular movement which he had created himself.

Germany Soars Under Nazism

The Fuehrer then described in details the social and economic development in the U.S.A. and in Germany. He pointed to the enormous rise in economics, art and culture in Germany under the National Socialist leadership while at the same time the President of the U.S.A. increased the national debt of his country to exorbitant figures at the same time undermining the business in the U.S.A. so that unemployment increased. In Germany speculation had been fought which, on the other hand, experienced a fresh boom during President Roosevelt's period of office.

"The New Deal legislation was false and was the biggest mistake which any responsible man ever had made. There is no doubt that the continuation of this economic policy during peace times would have been doomed despite all the smart talking of Mr. Roosevelt. In European countries he certainly would have been summoned before a State Court of the charge of arbitrary squandering of national property while before ordinary courts he scarcely would have escaped prison terms for fraudulent business practices. A thunderstorm began to concentrate over the head of this man. He felt that he could save himself only by diverting public attention from home politics to foreign affairs."

In this connection the Fuehrer mentioned the role played by Count Potocki whose reports reveal that Mr. Roosevelt was aware of the collapse of his whole economic system and that he needed under all circumstances some foreign political affair to deviate public attention. For years he entertained only one hope, namely that some quarrel might break out somewhere in the world which would give the U.S.A. the possibility to establish its interests on one or the other side.

Roosevelt Propaganda

The Fuehrer mentioned the number of propagandistic speeches which had been started by Mr. Roosevelt and which had been meant to incite the people of the U.S.A. systematically against Germany. They led to the recall of the U.S. Ambassador to Germany. From November 1939 onward every peace policy was systematically sabotaged. President Roosevelt always had pretended to be interested in peace but he threatened all those who showed themselves ready to pursue a policy of economic understanding with reprisals or with the withdrawals of loans. This campaign, directed chiefly against Germany, was intensified in spring 1939 and at the same time the President threatened with all means at his disposal to work against the authoritarian states.

While asserting to be respecting merely the Monroe Doctrine President Roosevelt in March 1939 began to interfere in affairs which were of no concern whatsoever for America. Contrary to international law he claimed the right to retain legations of states which since long had been dissolved, to appoint governments and even to conclude treaties with such governments which entitled him to occupy foreign territory.

The Fuehrer further mentioned President Roosevelt's appeal dated April 15, 1939, which was addressed to him and to the Duce urging both to conclude non-aggression pacts with various states some of which were not free in their decisions because they had been either annexed by President Roosevelt's allies or had been turned into protectorates. Then followed the alteration of the neutrality act, the recognition of the Polish Emigre Government, the recognition of the Dutch and Belgian Emigre Governments in May 1940 and the blocking of Dutch and Belgian credits.

Also in this connection the Fuehrer recalled President Roosevelt's assurances to France to double U.S. support to this country in case France continued the war against Germany. In July 1940, the U.S.A. then decreed the freezing of all French assets in the U.S.A. on the pretext of preventing them from being taken by Germany, in reality, however, for the purpose of taking the gold from Casablanca to the U.S.A. aboard a U.S. cruiser.

Makes Crisis to Save Face

Roosevelt's measures increased either in order to find a way to war itself by the entry of United States citizens in foreign air forces or by inventing crises which were to prove that America was being menaced by enemy action. The Fuehrer drew also attention to the transfer of destroyers to the British fleet, to the drafting of the Lease-Lend Legislation, to the collaboration of U.S. forces in intercepting the German steamer "Arauka", to the release of traffic through the Red Sea for United States ships to supply British armies in the Near East and to the confiscation of all German properties by the U.S. authorities.

The Fuehrer further described the role of Colonel Donovan who had been sent by Roosevelt to the Balkans, to the blocking of German accounts in June, the withdrawal of German consular officials, to the closing down of the German Transocean Agency and other German institutions in the United States, to the occupation of Iceland whereby Roosevelt hoped to be able to force Germany into war and to render German submarine warfare as valueless as in 1916/17. At the same time the American promise of assistance to the Soviet Union was made and in September Roosevelt ordered to fire at all German ships at sight.

The Fuehrer further stated "I shall leave unmentioned all the insulting attacks made by President Roosevelt against my person and apart from the fact that he calls me a gangster I should like to point out that this word comes from America as there is its prototype. Of course I cannot expect anything else from Mr. Roosevelt since I regard him as mentally deranged just as Woodrow Wilson had been.

Called Christian Hypocrite

That this man and his Jewish followers have been fighting Japan for many years with the same means I need not mention here. The same methods were put into practice; first he incites to war and then he forges causes, shrouds himself into clouds of Christian hypocrisy and leads his people into war, not without having called upon God although everybody knows that he is nothing but a good old Mason.

"I believe that you all have felt it as a great relief that at last one State stood up as the first against this impudence—unique in the history of mankind—to get his rights and that this very nation reacted just in the way as that man had desired it. Roosevelt has no right any longer to be surprised or to complain about the latest happenings.

We all, the German people and I believe that all honest people throughout the world are greatly satisfied to see after the failure of the negotiations with that forger, the Japanese Government has at last declined to tolerate the disgusting treatment of which it has been the victim for so many years. We know of course the power standing behind Roosevelt: it is that eternal Jew who thought that this time he could do with us what he had done in Soviet Russia and other countries throughout the world."

"Germany of today," the Fuehrer continued, "has nothing in common with the Germany of the past and therefore will do what Roosevelt has tried to attain since many years, not only because Germany is an ally of Japan but, because Germany and I have sufficient common sense and strength to understand that from this historical step depends the existence of all the nations of Europe for all the times to come. Instead of entering the war, the United States and all the other socially reactionary nations should better have taken care of their own people and their interior affairs. There is enough distress and misery in their countries!

Orders Navy to Fire

"In pursuing their ever expanding policy of unlimited power and control of the world, President Roosevelt and England employed any means to prevent German, Italian and Japanese rights of existence. The increased attacks of the President of the United States that culminated in instructions given to the American Navy to attack German and Italian ships, contrary to all international law, everywhere and immediately and to fire at them at sight, is a matter to be judged by the history of the future. German and Italian merchantships were assaulted by American cruisers their disarmed crew was put into prison.

President Roosevelt thought by 1943 to attack Germany as well as Italy by military means, but our patience toward the war policy of the President of the United States of America and his deliberate provocations to carry the war to all four corners of the world, has reached an end. Therefore Germany and Italy have decided to enter the war against the U.S.A. on the side of Japan in compliance with the Tripartite pact, and for the preservation of world order and justice, and have stipulated with Japan an agreement that was signed today in Berlin."

Article 1. Japan, Germany and Italy shall prosecute the war forced upon them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all forceful means at their command until final victory be achieved.

Article 2. Japan, Germany and Italy pledge that, wthout a previous understanding between themselves, they will not conclude an armistice or peace either with the United States of America or the British Empire.

Article 3. Japan, Germany and Italy shall, even after the termination of the war and their victory, cooperate most closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous new order in the sense of the Tripartite Pact which they concluded on September 27th, 1940.

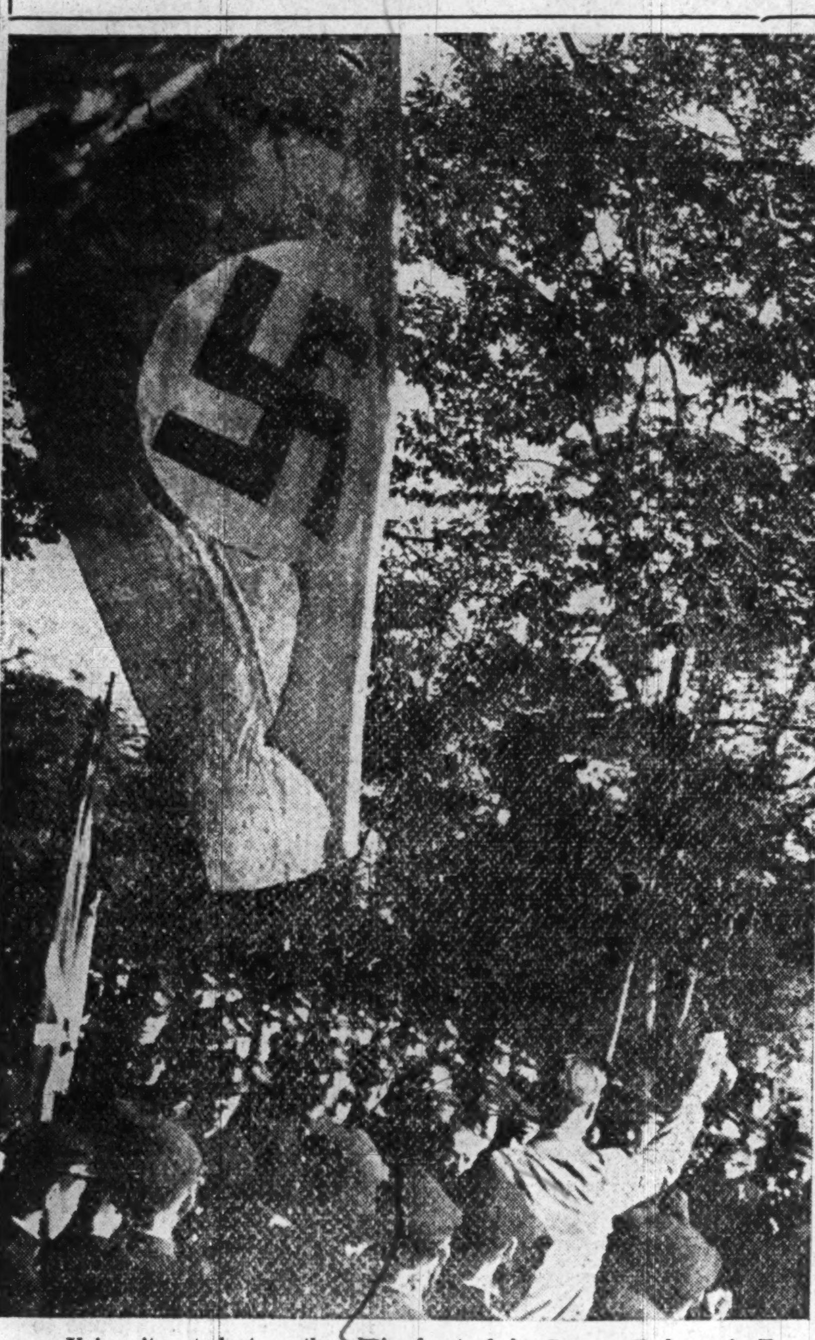
Good on Pact Continuance

Article 4. The present agreement shall come into effect on the date of its signature and shall remain in force as long as the Tripartite Pact of September 27, 1940 is in force. The High Contracting Parties shall at an appropriate time, and before the expiration of the mentioned period of validity, reach an understanding concerning the way of future cooperation as it is provided in Article 3 of the present Agreement.

In conclusion the Fuehrer emphasized that after rejection of his peace proposals of June 1940, everybody in Germany recognized that this war had to be fought through to the very end, not only by Germany but by its allies. The Fuehrer then reminded the members of the Reichstag of his speach of September 1. 1939, when he assured that in this war Germany could never be defeated, neither by force of arms or time. "I can assure my enemies that neither time nor force of arms will bring us to our knees, nor will internal conflict make us flinch in fulfillment of our duty."

Just as we have become merciless and hard during our fight for power we will become merciless and hard in the fight for the existence of our people. At a time when thousands of our best [illegible] he i[illegible] manly [illegible] Our [illegible] In the [illegible] known [illegible] been [illegible] has do[illegible] the pas[illegible] reverenc[illegible] of such [illegible] our Lor[illegible] coming [illegible] ple we [illegible] names i[illegible] history."

Rejoice in War Declaration



University students gathered in front of the German Embassy in Tokyo Friday to welcome the joint front against U.S. and Britain.

Guam Natives Greet Japanese Occupation With Joy; Attachment to Nippon Keen

The natives of Guam are believed to have greeted the Japanese occupation with open arms in view of the fact that last year they were wild with joy when it was rumored that the United States would sell the island to Japan, according to Kan Ogawa of Minato-machi, Kyobashi-ku and his sons who have been to Guam on many occasions, reports the Nichi Nichi. In an interview, they stated:

"The Japanese residents must have been interned in the prison at Smai where a year ago the Japanese fishermen who ran aground last year at Ajiga were imprisoned.

"There are about 30 Japanese in Guam, mostly over the age of 40. They are either engaged in small scale business, tailoring or farming principally in Agana, the capital of Guam.

"Sixty per cent of the Japanese there have intermarried with the women of the Chamorro tribe and at present there are about 100 second generation Japanese.

"As the Americans have done nothing to improve the economic situation here, the natives of the island look with envy at the development being made on the sister islands under the Japanese mandates.

"When it was rumored last year that the United States was contemplating selling Guam to Japan for $5,000,000 the natives were tickled with joy. Many of the young Chamorros have been mobilized by the United States to work at the naval and air bases. But they haven't been very happy. They refuse to salute their superiors on the streets of Agana unless they are personally acquainted with the officers."

YOKOHAMA COUNTRY & ATHLETIC CLUB

Extraordinary General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Clubhouse on Sunday, December 14th, at 3:00 p.m.

Business:

To discuss, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution:—

"The membership of all Full members, whose country is at war with Japan will be suspended as absent members until the conclusion of hostilities.

By Order of the Executive Committee
L. N. HAUM,
Secretary.

Swedish Steel

[illegible]orts from Sweden indicate that [illegible]on and steel industry is encoun[illegible] increasing difficulties in obtain[illegible] adequate supplies of raw materials. [illegible]e include coke, the lower quali[illegible] of pig iron, and scrap. Recent [illegible]ates by Swedish authorities, how[illegible] claim that the production of all [illegible]eel mills in 1941 will total be[illegible] 800,000 tons and 850,000 tons of [illegible] products out of a total capa[illegible] between 900,000 tons and 1,[illegible] tons per annum. Owing to war [illegible]s the potential export demand [illegible]dish commercial iron is prac[illegible] limited, but the country's [illegible] export is contingent upon [illegible] materials which can only be [illegible]n Germany. In the trade [illegible]tween Sweden and Germany [illegible] quantities of commercial [illegible]luded, but transport dif[illegible] considerably reduce de[illegible] stipulated quantities. The [illegible]ckel and tungsten is an[illegible] with which the Swedish [illegible]ced.

H[illegible]
Complete[illegible]
53 Yan[illegible]
Tel.

Satisfactio[illegible]ecie Bank,
We se[illegible] Used, [illegible] chines. Stock [illegible]
Also Japanese Typewr[illegible]
NITTO Typewriter
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakuch[illegible]
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

KAWANA Hotel
TEL. ITO 358-9

FINE ART CURIOS
ODAWARA
Arcade, Imperial Hotel
Packing and Shipping Handled.
Tel. Ginza (57) 0161

High Class Permanent Wav[illegible] by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines—Modern equipment.
No. 1, Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku.
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

CAMERAS
WANTED TO BUY
at attractive prices
ASANUMA PHOTO STORE
Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor,
Tel. 23-3953, 3954

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

POSTAGE STAMPS
Japanese, Manchukuo, and Foreign STAMPS.
Low Prices!
YASHIRO BROTHERS' CO.
1-4 Yanaka-Majimacho, Shitaya, TOKYO

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SINGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .... ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
With Bath .... ¥10.00 up to ¥16.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .... ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .... ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

TSURUYA
Nihombashi
Excellent Foreign Meals
Served in Comfortable Japanese Rooms
Tori-3-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Phone 24-1573

Kobe's One and Only Hose Specialist
HAKONIWA
Front of Sannomiya Shrine, Kobe
Tel.: Sannomiya 1532

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonanilid)
COLDS, PNEUMONIA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Carpets
Our CARPETS are manufactured by Tohoku Shinko Nippon Julan Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd. only recently to meet the requirements of those who wish to use them in place of Chinese carpets which are not imported any more. These Japanese carpets are quite different to other Japan-made carpets in quality, pattern and weave, and have become popular among users.

A variety of patterns and sizes on hand. Samples and catalogues sent on request.
Sole Distributors:
SANO YOKO
2, 3-chome, Kojimachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
佐野洋行

Four Sports Events Slated at Y.C.A.C.; Home Team Girls to Play Shirakiku Five

Weekend sports at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club this weekend will consist of rugby, soccer, basketball and tennis.

This afternoon there will be two basketball games. The opener will be the contest between the Y.C. and A.C. ladies' squad and the Shirakiku quintette, while the nightcap will see the club men's team opposed by the Kosho Old Boys.

The home team girls have improved steadily during the past month and last week gave the Yokohama champions a battle royal, losing by only one basket. Today's fracas should prove another good contest and the Y.C. and A.C. quintette has a good chance to turn the tables on the Shirakiku contingent who won the previous encounter. The game is scheduled for 3:30 p.m.

The Y.C. and A.C. men basketeers have won all four tilts in which they have taken part this season and have improved steadily as a team. They are expected to make a strong bid for their fifth straight win today in their game with the Kosho O.B. which is set for 5 p.m.

On Sunday morning the club's rugby squad is scheduled to play the Meiji Seimei fifteen at 11 a.m. The Y.C. and A.C. ruggerites have made an impressive record this fall, having won all eight matches they played and rolling up 282 points while their opponents' grand total stands at 37. The insurance men, however, are said to have some fine players and the home squad may have a hard fight on its hands.

The first soccer match Sunday afternoon will be between the Y.C. and A.C.'s second eleven and the St. Joseph's College team at 2 p.m. The club seconds also have done well this fall, being unbeaten and untied in their eight tilts to date. The students have a good side and unless the home contingent plays at its best its winning streak may be stopped at eight straight.

The second association football tilt Sunday afternoon will see the Y.C. and A.C. first play a return game with the Tokyo K.S.F.E. eleven at 3 p.m. The former gained a 5 to 2 decision over the players from the capital last week, and the latter are expected to fight at their hardest to even their account with the port city squad this weekend.

A number of tennis matches in the various events of the club's autumn tennis tournament will no doubt be played off this weekend if the fine weather continues.

All members who have been notified and any others who want a game are requested to turn out for the winter sports events.

---

r-
si-
n in
-style
f two
is the
e dis-
being
sted at
ano of
Nippon
in the
her free-
at 4:46.6
sity back-
nt by top-
50 and 100-
Oura of St.
-stroke events.

style

		Time
		26.3
		26.8
	...ched	26.8
	...dai	27.2
		27.4
	...seda	27.4
	...meter Free-style	
	... Paul's	58.4
	...ichidai	60.2
	... St. Paul's	60.2
	..., Nichidai	60.8
	...da, Waseda	61.2
	...a, Waseda	61.4
	200-meter Free-style	
	...rai, St. Paul's	2:11.4
	Miyamoto, Waseda	2:14.0
	Ohta, St. Paul's	2:15.0
	Tsujita, Nichidai	2:16.6
5.	Sagitani, Nichidai	2:17.0
6.	Shirayama, St. Paul's	2:17.4
	400-meter Free-style	
1.	Miyamoto, Waseda	4:46.6
2.	Amano, Nichidai	4:51.0
3.	Matsuyama, Meiji	4:51.8
4.	Arai, St. Paul's	4.52.2
5.	Tsujita, Nichidai	4:53.4
6.	Takeuchi, Meiji	4:54.0
	800-meter Free-style	
1.	Amano, Nichidai	10:04.6
2.	Takeuchi, Meiji	10:11.0
3.	Asano, Nichidai	10:15.8
4.	Matsuyama, Meiji	10:16.8
5.	Homma, St. Paul's	10:19.2
6.	Kurihara, Nichidai	10:22.0
	1500-meter Free-style	
1.	Takeuchi, Meiji	19:43.6
2.	Sakai, St. Paul's	19:48.4
3.	Kurihara, Nichidai	19:50.0
4.	Matsuyama, Meiji	19:53.8
5.	Homma, St. Paul's	19:57.5
6.	Asano, Nichidai	20:00.4
	50-meter Back-stroke	
1.	Kojima, Keio	31.0
2.	Yoshida, Waseda	31.6
3.	Sakamoto, St. Paul's	31.8
4.	Taniguchi, Nichidai	32.0
5.	Nakano, Waseda	32.4
6.	Kawano, Nichidai	32.6
	100-meter Back-stroke	
1.	Kojima, Keio	1:08.2
2.	Yoshida, Waseda	1:08.6
3.	Taniguchi, Nichidai	1:10.8
4.	Nakano, Waseda	1:12.2
5.	Nishino, (Preparatory School)	1:12.2
6.	Sakamoto, St. Paul's	1:12.4
	100-meter Breast-stroke	
1.	Oura, St. Paul's	1:15.4
2.	Furukawa, Waseda	1:16.0
3.	Morita, Nichidai	1:17.0
4.	Fukano, Waseda	1:17.6
5.	Sasamuro, Nichidai	1:18.0
6.	Suzuki (Unattached)	1:18.0
	200-meter Breast-stroke	
1.	Oura, St. Paul's	2:43.8
2.	Fujigaki, Waseda	2:49.8
3.	Furukawa, Waseda	2:51.4
4.	Suzuki (Unattached)	2:51.4
5.	Tsutsumi, St. Paul's	2:52.8
6.	Obata, Yokohama High	2:52.8
	200-meter Relay	
1.	St. Paul's (Arai, Honda, Ohta, Sakamoto)	1:48.8
2.	Waseda (Miyamoto, Uda, Tanaka, Yoshida)	1:50.4
3.	Nichidai (Makino, Hirano, Sagitani, Hayashida)	1:50.4
	800-meter Relay	
1.	St. Paul's (Arai, Shirayama, Ohta, Homma)	9:02.8
2.	Waseda (Miyamoto, Tanaka, Uda, Yoshida)	9:06.0
3.	St. Paul's (Arai, Ohta, Homma, Honda)	9:12.8
	300-meter Medley Relay	
1.	St. Paul's (Sakamoto, Oura, Arai)	3:29.6
2.	St. Paul's (Hirakasa, Oura, Arai)	3:29.7
3.	Nichidai (Taniguchi, Futa, Kawano)	3:32.6

Indonesians Strive for Liberty Stirred by War

(Continued from Page 6)

ing of various peoples in Asia had not left them untouched. India was stirring, voices were heard in the Philippines (the Filipinos had just succeeded in establishing the Philippine Assembly). But the strongest impetus to the nationalist movement was perhaps the Japanese victory over Russia three years before. This, in the eyes of all Asiatics, was something great and admirable.

An organization, the Boedi Oetomo ("The Beautiful Aim"), the equivalent of the Liga Filipina, was organized with Dr. Soetomo, a physician like our own Rizal, as one of the leading spirits. The organization had a cultural program and had little or no political significance. In the meantime others had organized the Indische Partij (Indian Party), which was more radical than the Boedi Oetomo, and had leaders like Douwes Dekker, Tjipto Mangoen Koesoemo and Ki Hadjar Dewantara as leaders. This organization included not only Indonesians among its members but Indo-Europeans (mestizos) as well; Dekker was of mixed Javanese and Dutch ancestry.

At the same time a religious organization, the Sarekat Islam (Islamic Union) was started by the merchant class. Purely religious in nature and purpose at first, its activities later developed a strong political color, so much so that it became closely allied with the Sarekat Rakjat a party with Communist tendencies. The resulting agitation finally reached boiling point in 1926 during the Communist revolt which broke out that year. The masses had become convinced that the Dutch rule could be overthrown only by revolt, but their attempts were stopped in no time. The leaders were imprisoned and the party dissolved.

Word 'Indonesia' Taboo

Many of the leaders of the Indonesian nationalist movement were sons of well-to-do families and were able to go to Europe, in Holland particularly, to study. The University of Leyden always could boast of a large number of Indonesian students. There they were better able to reflect upon the condition of their countrymen at home. Their furtive spirit of nationalism had an outlet in the organization to which most of the students belonged, the Perhimpunan Indonesia.

In this fashion, the word Indonesia, which had no standing in anthropological circles, first acquired a political meaning. It came to mean national unity. Therefore the government made it taboo; yet the word and its significance spread just the same.

Members of the Perhimpunan became the most rabid nationalists and assumed leadership of the movement upon their return to Indonesia. These included: Mohammed Hatta (exiled), Sartono, Iskaq, Soernarjo and Staroloeljono. The cry for a free Indonesia went up throughout the country and was heard even in the streets. Bandoeng, where the Partij Nasional Indonesia was later founded, became the center of political agitation. Under the leadership of Iskaq, Sartono and Soekarno, its program, like that of Gandhi in India, called for non-cooperation as a means of advancing the cause of Indonesian freedom. The government soon became alarmed, however, and threw the leaders in jail.

Demand For Reform

At this point, Dr. Soetomo, who was one of the founders of the Boedi Oetomo, tried to unite all the islands (the political agitation had hitherto been confined to Java alone) in the nationalist movement under the Parindra. The movement still had the same aim; to free Indonesia from Dutch rule.

When it became apparent that the cry for a free Indonesia was hopeless, the leaders looked around for a different slogan. Soetarjo, a member of the Volksraad, proposed a dominion status which proved to be unpopular and was soon forgotten. Then there was the Gerindo, a party of the poor, which denounced the Parindra, as a party of the bourgeoisie, and itself advocated genuine democracy.

The latest political development in Indonesia is represented by the Gapi which advocates a full, free parliament where the Indonesian people will be truly represented and, through their duly elected representatives, make their own laws. The early revolutionary temper of the movement seems to have gradually developed into a demand for specific and adequate reforms—economic, political and educational.

Today, most of the influential nationalist leaders are either dead or in exile. Dr. Soetomo and Thamrin are gone. Thamrin, who was a member of the Volksraad, has been replaced by Soekardjo Wirjopranoto, a leader of the Parindra, who incidentally attended the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935.

Social and General

(Continued From Page 6)

fairs Division of the Yokosuka Naval Station, who has become prominent as the author of several patriotic poems, has composed the words for a new "Song of the Rise of the Nation." The poem, which was written on the evening of the day when Japan declared war on America and Great Britain, is to admonish the people to exert their utmost for final victory. Koscak Yamada, the famed composer, is now reported to be writing the music for the new song.

Ichiro Fujiyama, popular baritone, will leave Tokyo December 22 for the Kansai, where he has booked for a week's tour of appearances in Kobe, Osaka, and Nagoya. He will participate in several concerts of national and patriotic music.

In the course of its current visit to the Kansai, the New Symphony Orchestra will hold its second program at the Asahi Kaikan, Osaka, 7 p.m. today, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, young composer-conductor who took over the direction of the concerts at the last hour. Motonari Iguchi, assistant professor of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will appear as the piano soloist in Liszt's "Hungarian Phantasy" and "Danse Macabre." The orchestra numbers include Mozart's Symphony No. 39, in E flat major, and Wagner's Overture to the opera, "Tannhaeuser."

Under the auspices of the Young People's Symphony Appreciation Society, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will appear in the Tenth Symphony Appreciation Concert for Young People, 1:30 p.m. today and Sunday, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Professor Manfred Gurlitt will conduct. A musical talk on "The Form of the Concerto," illustrated with musical performances, will be given by Jiro Baba.

Miss Kazuko Kusuma will be presented as the piano soloist in a performance of Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2, in F minor. The orchestra will play the "Symphony Pastorale" from Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah"; "Dance of the Hours," and "Waltz," from Delibes' "Coppelia" ballet; and Mozart's Serenade for Strings in G major, "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik."

The usual open singing class following the interval will be directed by Shuichi Tsugawa, who will teach the entire audience to sing a two-part canon which he has arranged with Japanese words, from an original composition by Berton.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra has announced that all its concerts planned for the remainder of the season will be held as scheduled. The announcement stresses the importance of the continuation of musical life during the time of national emergency.

Shuichi Tsugawa, Japanese authority on church music, will hold the last of this year's monthly lectures in the series titled "Johann Sebastian Bach: A Study of his Life, Personality, and Musical Works," 7 to 9 p.m. today, at the Shinjuku Christian Church. Today's subject will be the Advent Cantatas. Selections from the music played on records will illustrate the lecture.

Miss Taneko Seki, soprano, will offer vocal solos in a concert sponsored by the Japan Harmonica Music Research Society, 7 p.m. today, at the Sangyo Kaikan. Performances will be given by the Japan Harmonica Music Research Society Orchestra conducted by Shogo Kawaguchi and others, and harmonica solos will be played by Masami Nakamura, Shinki Nambu, Seitaro Morimoto, Minoru Homma, and others.

The first vocal recital by Miss Chieko Komori, soprano, who has appeared in several recent opera performances by the Fujiwara Opera Company, will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m. today. Accompanied at the piano by Miss Aiko Kurosawa, the singer will be heard in lieder by Franz, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and Wolf; opera selections from Mascagni's "Cavaleria Rusticana" and Puccini's "La Boheme," and in Japanese songs by Hideo Saito and Toraji Onaka.

Arrangements of Japanese pieces for a combination of Japanese and Western instruments will be played by the Toyo Orchestra, conducted by Takeo Hirayama, 12:30 p.m. today, over the national radio program.

ALL-STAR FOOTBALL GAME SCHEDULED AT KORAKUEN

Curtain Raiser Will Pit Together O.B.'s and Mizuho Gakuin in Six-Man Tilt

The two All-Star elevens, the Reds and Whites, made up of the outstanding players of the Kanto Inter-collegiate Football League will clash Sunday at the Korakuen Stadium. This tilt highlights the first football meet sponsored by the League, in cooperation with the Korakuen Stadium interest.

At 1:00 p.m. the Kanto O.B.'s and Mizuho Gakuin will meet in a six-man football game, to open the afternoon's events. This tilt replaces the the originally scheduled Nichidai versus Kanto O.B. regulation game which has been cancelled due to the meet being confined to one day.

The special All-Star games is expected to attract much interest, as most of the outstanding gridiron stalwarts of the local colleges will be participating. Both squads have concluded intensive practice and are reported to display a wide-open brand of football.

The Reds has been coached by Jun Hanaoka, coach of the championship Meiji University eleven, while the Whites are under the generalship of Tsunehiko Kasahara, the Nichidai mentor.

THAILAND PREMIER HOPED FOR ALLIANCE

Has Children in U.S. and Britain but Went Ahead to Support Japan

Domei

BANGKOK, December 11.—Prime Minister Luang Pibul Songgram is reported to have determined to carry out a reorganization of the Thai Cabinet in order to strengthen the national structure to face the present emergency situation. It is believed that the reorganization will be made within several days.

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, December 12.—For Thai to come to understanding with Japan for the conclusion of a defensive-offensive alliance is the greatest decision ever made in the national history. The responsibility of Premier Luang Pibul Songgram who has risen to maintain the independence of Thai and to create a new nation by uniting the fifteen million people of the country is of course great, but he has expressed his firm resolution in the following words:

"I wish it to be thoroughly understood that Thai has not decided to make this alliance after seeing the success of the Japanese war against the United States and Great Britain. Because of the strained Far Eastern situation up to the present it was already expected that Thai would come to war with the United States and Great Britain at any time, but I always thought that Thai should never confront Japan.

"I have four children, but the eldest son is in England, and the second son and the first daughter are in the United States for study. I have only one child with me now. The United States and Great Britain attempted to make me change my policy with my children as hostages. But I never regret that for the sake of my mother country I would sacrifice my children."

The Premier sent telegrams of congratulation to the Japanese Army and Navy on their glorious victory.

BRITISH INTRIGUE FAILS

Trying to Take Over Portuguese Possessions in Pacific

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 12.—According to reports reaching here recently, the British Government has been making frantic efforts to induce the Portuguese Government to agree to place its Pacific possessions under the protection of Britain, but thus far without avail.

In rejecting the British request the Portuguese Government pointed out that Japan respects the Portuguese sovereignty, and that placement of the possessions under protection of Britain at this juncture would give rise to unnecessary complication of the situation, the reports add.

F.D.R. ORDERS CENSORSHIP

All Incoming and Outgoing Cables In U.S. to Be Examined

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—President Roosevelt today issued a presidential decree ordering strict censorship of all incoming and outgoing cables in the United States it is learned here from Washington.

The measure authorizes censorship of all cables sent or received by foreign individuals, firms and businesses and provides penalties for violation of the regulation, the report says.

The censorship applies to dispatches of all foreign correspondents in the United States.

MAY STOP AIRLINE

Standard Oil May Suspend Supply To Italians

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 11.—The last link between Europe and South America may be cut when the Linee Transcontinentali Italiene S.A. soon will be obliged to suspend operations, it was revealed here today.

The Italian airline's gasoline supply will be cut off when the Standard Oil Company stops supplying the company with fuel at the order of the United States Embassy here, it was said.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

Help Wanted

COUPLE wants cook-amah. English speaking, clean and honest, good wages. Apply Box 407, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN bachelor, speaking Japanese, residing near town, seeks housekeeper, simple cooking, ample spare time. Apply Box 393, Japan Times, Tokyo.

RELIABLE and efficient accountant wanted by foreign firm in Tokyo, who is skilled in Soroban. State experience, salary desired and details to Box 394, Japan Times, Tokyo.

SECOND amah wanted immediately by German household. Please apply Box 396, Japan Times Tokyo.

YOUNG, efficient Japanese lady with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy wanted for office routine work in foreign firm in Tokyo. State particulars to Box 408, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

SECOND generation girl, speaking Japanese, proficient in English, fully experienced in office work, seeks position. Apply Box 406, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG non-designated foreign girl seeks immediate position. Experienced in stenography and accounting. Box 403, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

TWO Italian gentlemen want urgently completely furnished foreign or semi-foreign house. Prefer Azabuku, Roppongi, Akasaka, Mita, Shimbashi. Call Imperial Hotel, Room 107 or leave message at desk.

WANTED urgently to buy in Omori or Yokohama, by German lady, small furnished house; or to rent 2-3 rooms in family. Telephone Kyobashi 56-1455.

POEMS TO INCREASE PATRIOTISM WANTED

Culture Department of I.R.A.A. To Receive Contributions to Be Given Public

To rouse up the patriotic feeling even more higher than that prevailing, the Cultural Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided to have poems of best patriotic fervor from poets' circles.

Many representative poets' organizations, including the Dai-Nippon Poets' Association, the Japan League of Young Poets' and the Japan Poetesses' Association, were recently approached by the Cultural Department to contribute best patriotic poems from among their members.

The Cultural Department expects all the poems by December 25. Then those judged as best among the collection will be set to music by the Japan Musical Culture Association. The poems and their music will then be made into gramophone records so that the public will have a chance to hear these selected poems.

Meantime, arrangements have been made by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation that there will be an hour for the recitation of patriotic poems in the daily radio program for five days starting Friday. The first hour was realized at 7:50 a.m. Friday. The recitation of a few best patriotic poems by the three best contemporary poets, namely, Yone Noguchi, Kotaro Takamura and Tsuneo Osada were broadcast over the national network. The hour will be daily put on till next Tuesday, December 16.

Japanese Take Kulangsu

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 12.—Japanese naval landing units yesterday occupied Kulangsu Island in southern Fukien Province, according to a report reaching here this morning. Kulagsu Island is situated opposite Amoy.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

FOREIGN style house, furnished or unfurnished, at least 5 rooms, convenient location. Apply Winckler & Co., Post Office Box 161, Yokohama.

For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN style fully furnished house, except silvers. 4 rooms upstairs, 2 rooms downstairs, garage, central heating, servants' quarters. Rent ¥200. Central and best residential quarter. Furniture must be taken over. Box 401, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BY non-designated foreigner. Columbia large cabinet size combination electric radio gramophone, 10 tubes, record changer, 1940 model, like new. Send written offers. Box 563, Japan Times, Yokohama.

ELECTRIC kitchen mixer, steam pressure cooker, etc. Box 398, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAND piano, American make in good tonal condition, ¥4,000 for quick sale by non-designated person. Box 405, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ONE set of Rakuyaki equipment. 4 pairs of best Norwegian skis. Box 402, Japan Times, Tokyo.

SLUMBER-KING Simmons bed, double bed, Westinghouse electric stove with three switches, nickelplated electric stove, Underwood typewriter, woolen carpet (2½x2½), rattan easy chair, big bed sheets, pictures, etc. Box 399, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BOOKS on China and Chinese wanted immediately, in any languages, at reasonable prices. Please apply to the Fujiyama Industrial Library, 56 Shirokane-daimachi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, Tel. Takanawa 44-7390, 0544.

CALCULATING and adding machine, typewriter. No brokers. Attractive prices. Apply Post Office Box 37, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

CAMERAS, used. High prices and immediate payment. Write or phone. We will call. Asanuma Photo Store, Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor, opposite Tokyo Station, Tel. Marunouchi 23-3953, 3954.

CAR wanted by diplomat, secondhand small car in perfect condition. Offers to Box 400, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices, write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANO or grand piano wanted. Tezuka, 383, Koenji, 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

Wanted to Buy

TYPEWRITERS, calculating machines, foreign furniture, safes, electric refrigerators, golf sets, carpets, radio-phonographs, wanted. Attractive prices offered. Please write or phone to J. Narikawa Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-1988.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

GERMAN, English conversation and grammar. Also Japanese for beginners by young foreigner educated in Germany and England. Box 334, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lessons given by thoroughly experienced teacher at students' homes. Also translation work assisted in. English spoken. Box 370, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG lady gives French and English lessons. Moderate terms. Please apply Box 565, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by American licensed experts (graduates of Beauty Colleges in the United States). Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artifical flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist. 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel Akasaka 48-0877 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Write or telephone Melody-sha, a reliable store, 12 3-chome, Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, on side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadaishita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

Real Estate for Sale

GOOD foreign style house of 60 tsubo on rented land in Suginami-ku. Box 397, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO—Two furnished foreign rooms with meals, ¥200 monthly. Box 404, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.). Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5 chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3052, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

HIEIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

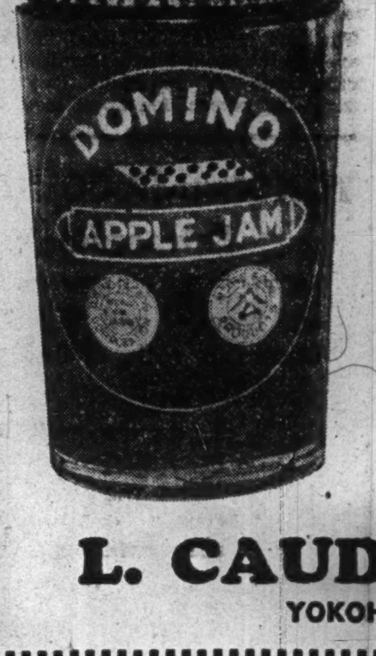
DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DOMINO BRAND

'APPLE JAM

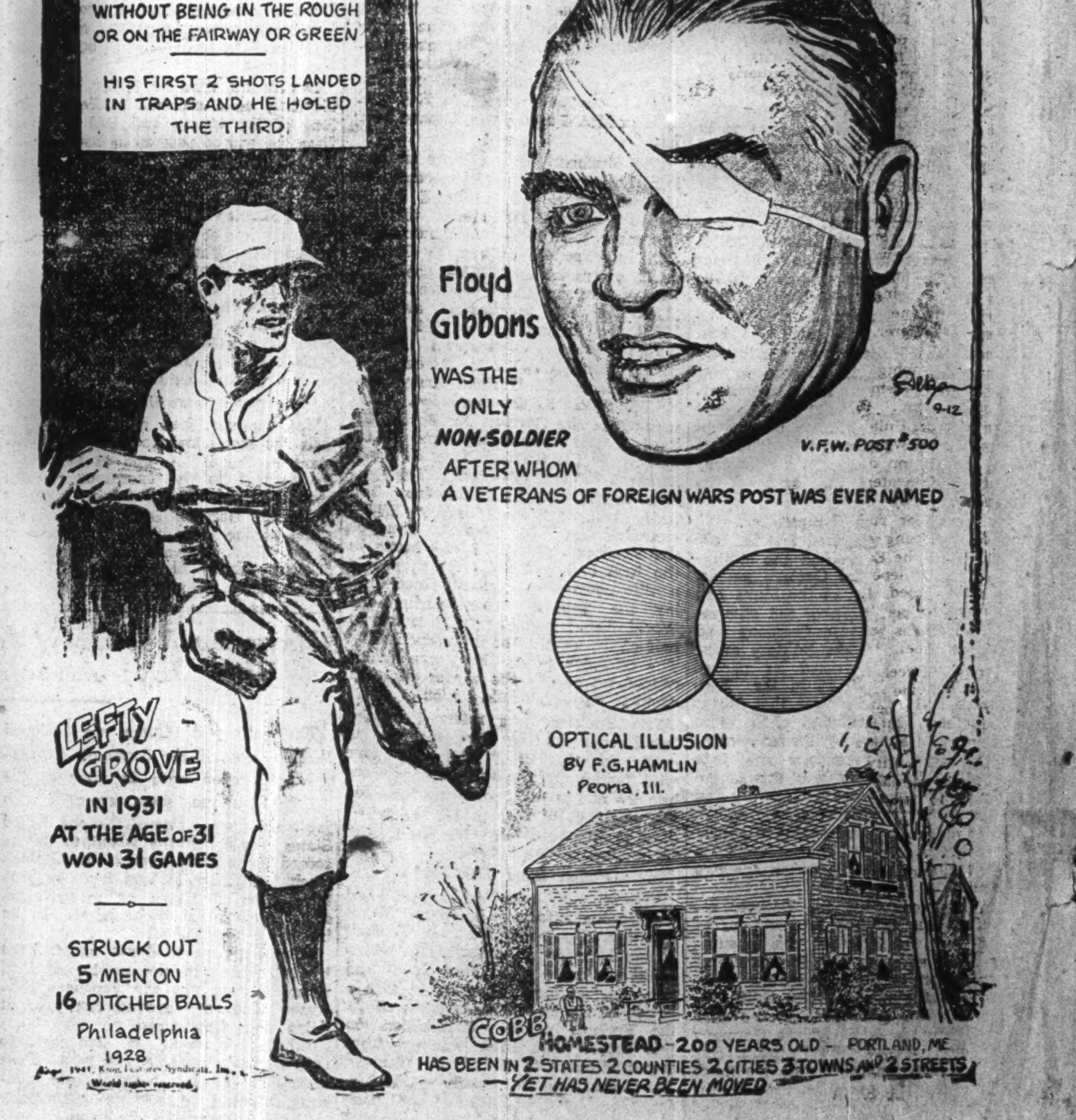


Some time when you are in a hurry, see for yourself how easy it is to get together a well-balanced, nourishing noonday lunch almost exclusively of DOMINO Brand products—Sandwiches with APPLE JAM, pickled gherkins, etc., etc.

All so wholesome, so nutritious, so excellent of flavor.

L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA

Believe It or Not, by Ripley



U.S. STEEL OUTPUT NOT SO FORMIDABLE

Iron, Heavy Industry Expansions Aided by Naval Successes

LACKS VITAL MATERIALS

Importance of Light Industry For Trade With Europe Pointed Out

The amazing successes of the Japanese naval air force against the mighty fleets of the United States and Britain have given Japan time to expand its iron, steel and other heavy industries to meet the requirements of the greatest war in history, according to Yasuzumi Yamazaki, well-known economic writer, in an article on the economic aspects of the Pacific War published in the Yomiuri.

While the war against the Chiang Kai-shek regime was after all a thankless task of going after a swarm of innumerable flies and also a conflict into which Japan entered half-heartedly because of our racial proximity and long-standing cultural relationship with the Chinese, a war against the two arrogant Anglo-Saxon monsters would be a glorious one in which we have neither contempt for, nor fear of, our enemy. It will be, says Mr. Yamazaki, a war to the knife in which either we beat the enemy to its knees or die in the attempt.

Moral Strength Vital

To those profit-pursuing gentry who had rested at ease in money and honey, the ordeal will be one of fire and blood and backbone of steel is to be shot through the morale of the people. Economic warfare is of the same stuff as armed action in that it is the strength of spirit that will know no obstacle too difficult to surmount, the same writer continues.

It is said that the amount of iron consumption will decide the issue in a modern war. This contains a grain of truth as a tentative axiomatic principle. But war is not such a simple affair. Through the confusing and intricate pattern of modern warfare, the will to use every condition in a tridimensional manner can cut like a knife. To be sure, no one doubts the figures which proclaim the United States to be the greatest producer of steel in the world. But war will impose even on that colossal productivity certain important restrictions.

In the first place, the economist points out, no iron-producing nation, however resourceful, can keep up with such consumption as the United States suffered at dawn on Sunday. The iron-producing capacity of the United States, great as it is, does not necessarily indicate its capacity to produce arms. The estimate of U.S. steel production for the current year is something like 87,600 000 tons, of which 12,400,000 tons go to arms and ammunition, 8,500,000 tons are set aside for exports and 68,100,000 tons are for civilian manufactures. Even if all the 8,500,000 tons of steel ingots are exported to Britain for its war needs, the amount will not be sufficient to cover its requirements in its war with Germany.

Not Sufficient

Thus, even 12,000,000 tons would not be sufficient to cover the needs of the United States if it is to fight on the Pacific and Atlantic fronts at the same time. To be sure, it has an astounding reserve of civilian supply of 68,000,000 tons to fall back on but the liberalistic United States people will not tolerate any severe restrictions in their use of automobiles, buildings, railways, canned foods and other huge channels of consumption. These restrictions will become all the more real when the skilled labor supply capacity of the United States is taken into consideration.

Moreover, the United States suffers the disadvantage of being situated so far from its advance bases both on the Pacific and Atlantic. Enormous quantities of iron and steel will have to be consumed in establishing facilities for the extension of its armed strength to those far-flung bases. Both the United States and Britain at present are severely feeling pinches in their shipping bottoms. The combined shipbuilding capacity of the two Powers is unequal even to covering the losses sustained in the ships being sunk by the German Navy alone. The difficulty must grow even severer, with a far greater naval strength pitted against its merchant shipping as well as its war and with a tremendous commissary line to support.

Thirdly, the United States for all its inexhaustible wealth of natural resources, relies on overseas supplies for some 14 vital strategic materials. Their home stocks now can last less than a year, while for rubber, tin, tungsten, chrome and tung oil, it is entirely at the mercy of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It depends on supplies from German-occupied areas and western Africa for 60 per cent of its manganese, which is essential for the production of steel.

Excel in Arms

Fourthly, the United States and Britain lag far behind Germany, Italy and Japan combined and their spheres of control in the manufacture of arms whether in quantity, quality or the volume of skilled labor. The Axis Powers particularly excel the United States in the manufacture of aircraft, tanks and artillery. In shipbuilding, too, if all the facilities of Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France could be mobilized, the capacities of the United States and Britain could not come near them.

Naturally, we are not satisfied with the present iron production or other heavy industrial capacities of this country, Mr. Yamazaki says, and there are many defects in our own system which must be rectified if we are to fight the two most powerful nations on earth. Fortunately, however, in a war that will be fought chiefly on the seas, the iron production capacity of a nation is not the first essential for victory. Sea power and air power, which are mutually interdependent, coupled with geographical factors are the main factors. This was amply demonstrated in the first few days of the current Pacific War.

The initial successes achieved by our naval air force have given us sufficient time in which to increase our iron manufacturing capacity and to expand our heavy industry. In order to increase capacity by, say, 1,000,000 tons, we require only about the same quantity of iron for building the necessary facilities, ships, mining coal and ores. We have all the mineral resources we need for the purpose. And as these are increasing rapidly, we may rest assured on the score of iron manufacturing, provided we have the will and stamina to carry out everything that is required for the purpose. Moreover, if we could secure the control of the Indian Ocean, it will not be a far distant future when we shall be able to contact with the German and Italian-controlled industries to obtain the necessary materials at will.

Light Industry Important

Another point which Mr. Yamazaki wishes to note is that although for the time being every effort must be concentrated on the development of heavy industry, Japan possesses light industry capacity in cotton, rayon, glass and ceramic manufacturing, that has astonished the world. At a certain school, in a chemistry examination, it was asked what should be done to convert sulphuric acid into nitric acid. "You sell some sulphuric acid and buy nitric acid with the money" was the reply. The student, by the way, failed, but if it were an examination in economics his answer would have been quite sensible. The same can be said in regard to the situation likely to arise when it becomes possible to communicate with Europe. We can export our light industry products to obtain heavy industry manufactures from Europe. Thus the light industry of our country is not to be slighted.

Another point that should be remembered is that if proper uses can be made of some hundreds of South Seas Mandated Islands of the Pacific, they will constitute our aircraft carriers, submarine tenders and commissary bases. Neither Britain nor the United States will be able to achieve such sea power, no matter how many battleships they may build.

Other Factors Noted

Thus, iron-manufacturing or heavy industrial capacity is not everything in warfare. There is also light industry, diplomacy, strategy, racial policy, morale, stamina and other factors which are just as important. All economic policies must be evolved with an eye on each and every one of these factors. The force that can combine them into an integrated striking power is not mere administrative skill but politics in the true sense of the world. "I should like, therefore," concludes Mr. Yamazaki, "to point out that herein lies an extremely important side of the general demand for intelligent politics."

Finance Office Freezes South American Assets As Retaliatory Action

Under date of December 12 the Finance Ministry has designated the assets of Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Cuba and Dominica in Japan under Paragraph 1, Article 1 of the Foreigners' Transactions Control Ordinance in retaliation for the freezing of Japanese assets in these countries. A Buenos Aires report dated December 10 said that the Argentine Republic had monetary dealings with Japan pending clarification of the situation.

STOCK PRICE RULES TO BE RE-ADJUSTED

Inordinate Soaring to Be Curbed by Amending Control Ordinance

With the object of preventing stock prices from inordinately rising, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided on the amendment of the Stock Price Control Ordinance so as to enable the Government to fix not only the lowest stock prices but also the highest level. A plan for this revision was unanimously endorsed at a meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission Wednesday.

This decision has been taken in view of the continuous upward move of stock prices after Japan's war declaration on the United States and Great Britain in a favorable reaction to successful operations of Japanese army and naval forces on the Pacific.

Prices of Stock Exchange, new, for example, soared from ¥109.90 at the beginning of the morning session of November 8 to ¥126.00 at the closing of the afternoon session of the same day. This rising trend was also seen Tuesday and Wednesday. There appeared an indication of stock prices dropping slightly early Wednesday, but a rising tone was restored on the afternoon session and Tokyo Exchange, new, jumped to ¥139.00, the highest recorded since June last year. The Commerce and Industry Ministry officials, however, do not believe that the present stock prices are higher than a reasonable limit.

Deals Restricted

The revised ordinance stipulates that jobbers and securities companies should not deal in designated wares at prices higher than a reasonable overage.

Favorably receiving this new decision of the Commerce and Industry Ministry's, the Tokyo stock exchange authorities is expressing its determination to cooperate with the Government in the control over stock prices. For this purpose the stock exchange has decided to raise the rate of cover to a considerable extent. Cover against Tokyo Exchange, new, long-term, will be lifted to ¥48 per stock; Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term, to ¥42. These new rates will be put into effect Saturday.

In keeping pace with the Yokohama silk exchange has also decided to raise the rate of cover by ¥50 per bale.

MUCH NEEDED STUFF AVAILABLE IN P.I.

Hemp, Sugar, Copra, Tobacco, Rice Production There Can Be Increased

The Philippines has abundant natural resources and produces large amounts of hemp, sugar, copra, tobacco, and coconuts, says the Chugai Shogyo.

The Philippines is a great archipelago consisting of some 7,000 islands and isles, and inhabited by some 16,000,000 people. These islands and isles are situated in the tropic zone between North Latitude 4 and 21 degrees.

Agriculture occupies an overwhelmingly large position of its industry, and most of the agricultural produce is exported to the United States. The main items of agricultural produce are rice, sugar, copra and hemp.

The production of rice, the staple food of the natives, is not enough to meet the demand of the whole population. Thus considerable amounts of rice is imported from various countries in the southern regions. In 1939, the Philippines imported about 80,000,000 koku of rice.

Rice is harvested twice a year, and almost one-half of the plantation acreage in the Philippines is used for the cultivation of rice, but due to inadequate irrigation facilities and lack of efforts on the part of the native farmers to improve the methods of cultivation, paddy fields on the islands yield very little rice as compared with those in this country. For example, production per hectar is less than half of that in Formosa.

Sugar Abundant

The annual output of sugar is estimated at some 16,000,000 piculs most of which is shipped to the United States. Due to the high production cost, and the old-fashioned methods employed by the natives in the cultivation of rice, the yield per unit acreage is much lower than that in Java.

Nearly half of the hemp production which totals some 3,170,000 piculs a year is produced by Japanese farmers in Davao, while the output of copra and palm oil is estimated at 8,000,000 piculs and 5,000,000 piculs a year respectively.

The Philippines produce large amounts of gold, iron, chrome, manganese, and copper only to mention important minerals. The production of gold in 1939 amounted to 74,000,000 peso while in the same year some 1,000,000 metric tons of iron ore were produced. As the United States Government does not want the growth of heavy industry in the Philippines, the mining industry is still on a low level.

Until recently Japan was the second best customer of the Philippines. In 1939, the Philippines imported from this country some 15,400,000 peso worth of goods and exported to this country some 15,700,000 peso worth of goods. The chief exports were hemp, timber, iron ore and palm oil while the chief imports, cotton and rayon textiles.

U.S. TEXTILE PLANTS FIND BREAKAGE RISE

Civilian Supply Menaced by Machine Breakdowns From Wear, Shortage

Breakdowns of machinery and equipment as a result of continuous operation for many months, together with an increasingly acute shortage of metal parts and supplies needed to repair and maintain them in top working order, are presenting a serious threat to civilian textile supplies, already affected by the heavy demands of the Army, Navy and other defense and governmental agencies in the United States, according to the New York Herald Tribune.

These breakdowns as yet have not brought about any serious crippling of textile production, but they are increasing on a scale that is causing concern. Textile leaders are keenly aware of the danger and are making strong representations to Washington that something be done to provide mills with the necessary metal machine parts and supplies to assure uninterrupted operations.

In Worth Street, it was learned that Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and several other leaders in the cotton textile industry, have held several conferences with governmental leaders on the subject.

Groups of garment producers also are understood to have made appeals to Washington for needed metal supplies, the lack of which is beginning to hamper production. Recently the Woven Narrow Fabrics Manufacturers Group filed a brief with the Office of Production Management for copper supplies vitally needed to continue operations.

Civilian Mills Hit Hardest

Those textile mills most badly hit are the ones working on civilian supplies entirely and whose machinery is not adaptable for defense materials. Having no priority ratings on their output they are unable to obtain the metal parts when breakdowns occur.

Even those mills working on defense contracts, possessors of priority ratings, are meeting with difficulty in securing the needed metal parts, according to trade reports.

The cause of the trouble lies in the fact that the stocks of gears, parts and other metal supplies normally kept on hand by mills for maintenance and repair have long since been exhausted. The small manufacturers of parts and machinery on which mills depended for such supplies are either completely tied up on defense work or are unable to secure metal supplies to meet textile mill demands.

That the situation is nearing an extremely critical stage, and may result in serious crippling of production in the near future unless some relief is provided for the industry, is admitted by many leaders in the textile field.

Metal Needs Are Small

In the appeals made to Washington, it was pointed out that the amounts of metals needed to end the situation are comparatively small and their release could scarcely hamper the defense and armament efforts. In addition, it is pointed out that much of the textile output classified as civilian, such as overalls and work clothing, are needed by men and women working in plants producing defense orders.

Furthermore, it is argued, in the case of cotton, American textile mills are the sole remaining outlets for the American cotton crop, vital portion of the nation's farm production, and that these mills are presently consuming cotton at a rate of more than 100,000,000 bales a year.

The situation of the textile mills in regard to machinery breakdowns is further aggravated by the fact that many of their skilled mechanical workers, particularly machinists, have quit to take more lucrative jobs in shipyards, aircraft plants and other defense industries.

Textile mills are not the only branch of the textile trade effected by the metal shortage. Many garment firms, it is reported, are now running into a shortage of cutting supplies including scissors. Zipper manufacturers have been badly hit and many garment producers who had turned to zippers some years ago are now finding themselves in a difficult spot.

In regard to the suggestion that they return to buttons in place of zippers, it was discovered that many firms had disposed of their button-sewing machinery, and are finding it as difficult to obtain new equipment of this kind.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	139.8	−1.10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	88.3	− .70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	96.4	−1.00
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.81	− .09
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.40	same

EQUIPMENT GROUP MEMBERS APPOINTED

Cement Control Association Also to Be Inaugurated

The Commerce and Industry Ministry designated Thursday members of the organizing committee for the Industrial Equipment Corporation, a semi-Governmental organization through which idle facilities and those left incomplete are to be utilized. The first meeting of the committee will be held Monday at the Seiyoken Restaurant, Uyeno, and the inaugural meeting is expected to be held around December 20.

Under the chairmanship of the Commerce and Industry Minister, the new committee consists of the director of the Legislative Bureau, vice-president of the Planning Board, Finance Vice-Minister, representatives of the War Office, Navy Office, Justice Ministry, as well as leaders in political and economic circles.

Representatives of non-Governmental circles include Magoichi Tawara, member of the House of Representatives, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, member of the House of Peers, Kenjiro Matsumoto, president of the Coal Control Association, Shingo Tsuda, president of the Federation of Cotton Spinners Associations, Keisaburo Hashimoto, president of the Oil Sales Company, Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Iron and Steel Control Association, Ginjiro Fujihara, member of the House of Peers, Kiroku Oguchi, chairman of the board of directors of the People's Rehabilitation Bank, Bunkichi Ito, president of the Federation of Mining Associations, Atsushi Oya, president of the Light Metals Control Association, and Koichi Kawakami, governor of the Bank of Japan.

Cement Body to Meet

Meanwhile, the inaugural meeting of the Cement Control Association will be held at the official residence of the Commerce and Industry Minister on December 18 and at the meeting officers of the control agency is expected to be designated by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in accordance with the recommendation of the organizing committee.

Soichiro Asano, president of the Asano Cement Manufacturing Company, will be appointed as full-time president of the association and Michisuke Kawachi, managing-director of the Onoda Cement Company, will assist him as managing-director. Other industrials who are expected to form the board of directors are Hiroshi Nakagawa and Tomiji Atomi, both directors of the Asano Cement Company, Tsuyoshi Shima, managing-director of the Cement Manufacturers Association, Katsuzo Koyanagi, a director of the Chichibu Cement, Ichiro Takahashi, a director of the Iwaki Cement Company.

Bill Clearings

December 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	201.139	107.613
Balance	31,168	18.872

STOCK MART QUIET AS TRADERS WAIT

Anticipation of Tight Restrictions on Speculation Stays Dealing

A lull was seen on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday with Tokyo Stock, new, registering ¥139.80 at the close of the afternoon session in the short-term division and both the bulls and bears refraining from positive operations, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The declaration of war on the United States by Germany and Italy and the signing of a new agreement among Japan, Germany and Italy were welcomed by the local market, but in anticipation of some drastic official steps against speculation in shares, professionals held their hand.

In the short-term division, Tokyo Stock, new, closed at ¥140.80 in the morning. Miscellaneous shares were erratic.

With the termination of profit-taking operations, the bullish sentiment gradually prevailed in the market when the afternoon session was opened. Almost all shares gained strength and rose considerably. Tokyo Stock, new, closed at ¥139.80.

Teikoku Rayon, new and other spinning shares continued to rise on the day.

As on Thursday, the long-term division was not opened in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50)	67.0	67.8	u2.3	67.7	68.9
Fuji, new (25)	37.7	38.5	u3.4	38.6	39.3
Kanegafuchi (50)	158.9	158.0	u3.1	157.5	158.0
Do. new (25)	97.7	97.3	u2.9	97.8	98.0
Teikoku Ray (50)	107.8	109.0	u3.3	109.3	109.5
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	97.5	97.6	u5.6	97.6	98.0
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	81.1	78.3	u2.3	78.1	78.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	38.9	38.0	u .9	37.6	36.9
Tokyo Light (50)	53.6	53.6	d .6	53.9	....
Electro-chem. (50)	60.4	59.5	d .9	59.8	60.5
Ensuiko Sug (50)	67.5	67.5	u .1	79.7	81.0

Second Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
N. Y. K. (50)	107.5	108.4	u3.4	109.5	108.5
Do. new (37½)	88.0	87.3	u1.0	88.0	88.6
O. S. K. (50)	97.0	96.5	u2.2	94.8	94.2
Do. new (37½)	77.5	77.4	u2.2	75.8	76.2
Ishikawajima (50)	73.5	....	u2.1	74.6	74.9
Ishikawajima (25)	44.0	42.5	u1.9	43.0	43.0
Uraga Dock (50)	102.1	101.6	d .9	101.3	102.3
M'bishi Heavy (50)	83.3	83.0	d .5	83.0	82.9
Hitachi Works (50)	71.8	72.3	u1.5	73.4	73.9
Iwaki Col (50)	35.9	35.8	d .2	35.8	36.3
Steel Tube (50)	67.3	67.6	d2.5	67.9	68.6

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
Second 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	141.9	141.9	138.6	139.8
N. Y. K., old	109.2	109.2	107.1	107.7
N. Y. K., new	89.0	89.3	87.5	88.3
Kanegafuchi Spin	158.2	158.2	155.5	156.9
Kanegafuchi, new	97.1	97.6	95.8	96.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	97.4	97.5	95.5	96.3
Osaka Stock, new	80.8	80.8	78.8	79.9
S. M. Railway	71.4	71.4	70.6	70.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	83.7	83.7	83.3	83.3
Tokyo Light	53.9	53.9	53.4	53.4
Hitachi Works	73.3	73.3	73.3	73.3
Japan Steel Tube	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5
Japan Oil	72.5	72.5	71.0	....
Japan Mining	59.0	....	....	....
Manchuria Ind	60.4	....	....	....

SOVIET NEEDS SHOW U.S. INDUSTRY UNEQUAL

Greater Expansions Necessary If Vital Aid Given Russia

As Great Britain and the United States have determined to keep the Soviet Union fighting by providing a vast flow of munitions to aid her, defense officials of the United States say it will be necessary to re-survey the defense program once more in the light of the expected findings of the Harriman-Beaverbrook missions now in Moscow. The new expansion programs in the aluminum, magnesium and other metal fields probably will be enlarged further and in many other ways the American arsenal will have to be greatly expanded beyond present plans. Planes, tanks, aviation oil, artillery, shells, and equally important American ships to cargo these materials, are urgent Russian needs.

Within the week British officials have stated that the Empire must undertake a year of all-out production to aid the Red Army. Concurrence in this policy by the United States will mean that aid to Russia on something more than a token scale must be superimposed to a large extent on the present program to arm the United States and provide lease-lend aid to various points of the British Empire, China, South America and the Dutch East Indies.

Just as Washington authorities now propose to provide the food for one-third of the British Isles, so will the U.S. soon be planning to produce the equipment for a considerable portion of the multi-million Soviet army. For, as matters stand now, the Soviet has lost a large part of its reservoir of raw materials and many of its light and heavy industries through the German invasion.

Russia's chief production centers lie largely in the southwestern third of the country—right along the path of the Nazi armies. Only in the Ural Mountains sector are there large aluminum, iron and steel, oil, manganese, copper and coal mines and factories that are not either already occupied or endangered.

Half of Russia's iron and steel production is located in the Ukraine, close by essential coal mines, managanese and iron ore deposits. Aluminum, steel, copper, synthetic rubber and most of the country's lighter industries are centered around Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The latter industrial center has been lost and the fighting around Leningrad is believed to have interrupted the industrial activity in that district.

Thus it is that the Soviet's greatest needs are for vital materials like aluminum, copper, chemicals, brass and machine tools in which shortages already are acute in this country. Because of the shipping situation it is expected that the finished war materials rather than raw materials and machinery will be rushed to the Soviet for the time being at least. Russia is estimated in Marine circles to have less than a dozen ships plying the Pacific.

Already the Soviet's requirements in aviation gasoline are well known in the United States and are a factor in a new program now under way to increase refining capacity. A few short months ago defense officials felt that high-octane gasoline output, then current or contemplated, would be sufficient for all needs. Now the U.S. Government plans to triple present capacity in the next eight or nine months at a cost of around $150,000,000.

Defense officials have privately stated that there would never be enough aluminum, nickel, magnesium, copper and other essential metals for both defense and peacetime use as long as the emergency lasted. Recent expansion programs undertaken by defense officials in the raw materials field have been planned to allow some surplus, after defense allocations, for normal trade use. But, as they feared, developments such as the Russian situation constantly intervene to narrow the civilian's chances of getting these materials for non-defense use in 1942. And in many cases further expansion will be necessary for defense needs alone.

Households to Get Six Cans Per Capita Of Various Delicacies Against Emergency

Every person in all important cities and towns in this country will shortly be given six cans of beef, fish meat, fruits and vegetables as emergency provisions by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, according to the Miyako.

Now that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has finished every preparation, the distribution of foodstuffs to the people of key cities and towns all over the country in case of emergency will go smoothly. In Tokyo and every other large city from Karafuto to Taiwan are stored vast amounts of canned provisions including beef, pork, crab meat, sardines, tunny, mackerel, salmon and trout-salmon as well as cherries, peaches and pineapples.

Of these canned provisions, some 150,000,000 cans will be allotted among the people of Tokyo and other important cities and towns in the near future. These canned food will first be kept by the designated foodstuff wholesale merchants, and by order of the authorities, they will be delivered to each household through the neighborhood associations, at the rate of six for each.

In this connection, the authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry request the general public that they will keep these canned provisions as emergency food as long as possible.

Meanwhile, the same paper reports that the Ministry will adjust the prices of canned goods soon. It is said that one-pound crab can, now selling at 85 sen will be reduced to 60 sen while the prices of canned red salmon, beef, green peas, pork, sardines, and fruits have been cut from 10 to 30 per cent.

Some of the newly fixed official prices of canned goods are as follows:

	sen
Red salmon No. 2	45
Salmon-trout No. 2	33
Sardines No. 4	41
Beef with peas and sea weeds	78
Chicken with vegetables	72
Fukujinzuke	46
Mackerel	52
Oranges No. 5	35

TO GET MATERIALS IN THAILAND TRADE

Rice, Rubber, Cotton, Tin Other Minerals Forthcoming From New Ally

Favorably receiving the news that an understanding has been reached between Japan and Thailand on the conclusion of an offensive-defensive alliance, economic leaders predict that the new treaty will facilitate closer trade relations between the two countries and stimulate Thailand's supply of raw materials to this country.

The new strategic development between Japan and Thailand is expected to produce an epoch-making change in the economic aspect of Thailand which had been for more than a century placed under the pressure of Great Britain and the United States. This action by the Thai Government is being considered to be a step farther toward the country's participation in the construction of a new economic order in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Hitherto Thailand had been shipping about two-thirds of its total rice exports to Singapore, Hongkong and other British dominions in the Far East as well as unoccupied China still being controlled by the Chungking regime. The country yields 78,000,000 koku (one koku is about five bushels) per year, of which about 10,000,000 koku is allotted for exportation. Thailand will hereafter supply the bulk of export rice to Japan and thus greatly contribute to the solution of the provisions problems of this country, together with French Indo-China.

Thai has Rubber, Tin

Rubber and tin are other important products of Thailand with annual outputs amounting to 55,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively. Rubber-planting in Southern and Eastern Thailand has been continuing to progress and 47,308,798 kilograms of raw rubber was exported to foreign countries in 1938-39 and 42,181,193 kilograms in 1939-40. Tin ore produced in Thailand is very famous for its excellent quality. These national defense materials are expected to be brought here in great quantities.

Other main outputs of that country include coconuts, raw cotton, tobacco and pepper. The yield of these products in 1937-38 was as follows:—coconuts, 160,094,599 nuts; raw cotton, 118,047 piculs; tobacco, 153,008 piculs and pepper, 3,250 piculs.

With much of Upper Thailand consisting of dense forest, the cutting of teak is an important industry, although it had almost entirely been in British hands. In 1939-40 teak wood exported through the port of Bangkok and the Mekong River, all in logs, amounted to £804,968 in value. The mineral resources of Thailand are extensive and varied including necessaries, wolfram, scheelite, antimony, coal, copper, gold, iron, lead, manganese, molybdenum, rubies, sapphires, silver, zinc and zircons.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 12
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,861,278
Over Issues	161,278
Deposits	531,972
Loans	492,836

Swedish Steel

Reports from Sweden indicate that the iron and steel industry is encountering increasing difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials. These include coke, the lower qualities of pig iron, and scrap. Recent estimates by Swedish authorities, however, claim that the production of all the steel mills in 1941 will total between 800,000 tons and 850,000 tons of finished products out of a total capacity of between 900,000 tons and 1,000,000 tons per annum. Owing to war conditions the potential export demand for Swedish commercial iron is practically unlimited, but the country's ability to export is contingent upon imports of materials which can only be obtained from Germany. In the trade agreement between Sweden and Germany large quantities of commercial iron were included, but transport difficulties may considerably reduce deliveries of the stipulated quantities. The shortage of nickel and tungsten is another problem with which the Swedish industry is faced.

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves ......¥ 82,000,000
President:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Vice-President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Managing Directors:
YUZO HAMADA, Esq.
SHIRO FUJISAKI, Esq.
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of not only One Hundred and Thirty-Two Branches throughout Japan, but also of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office.
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo, K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi, N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki, D. Nohara
C. Arima
Baron I. Morimura, K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Calcutta, Bombay, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow
Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established 1899
President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Masahiko Wada, Esq.
Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH
TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.
F. Tadaki, Esq., Manager
BRANCHES and AGENCIES:
Japan:—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Shoka, Taichu, Tainan, Taito, Takao, Tamsui, Toen.
Kwantung:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore, Manila.

Tour Manchoukuo in Comfort
The fastest and most comfortable travel through Manchoukuo offered by the wellequipped, smartly stream-lined and completely air-conditioned Super-express "Asia" serving almost all the great tourist centres, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin in only 12½ hours.
YAMATO HOTELS:
Under the direct management of the S.M.R. at
Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.
Head Office: DAIREN
Branch Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Mukden, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chinchou, Kirin, New York, Paris.
Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.
Ticket Agents:
Japan Tourist Bureau; American Express Co., International Sleeping Car Co. (Wagons-lits) Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd.; China Travel Service.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: ...... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ...... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by
The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor
YASOTARO MORRI, Managing Editor
SHIGEYOSHI OKAMURA, Business Manager

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
NAGOYA, 7, Oike-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Tel. Naka (3) 5080.
KEIJO, 39, Nishi-Shiken-cho, Chosen, Tel. Honkyoku 5880.
KARUIZAWA, Beside the Post Office, Tel. Karuizawa 146.

REPRESENTATIVES:
NEW YORK, Joshua B. Powers Inc., 220 East 42nd Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, R. J. Bidwell Company, 681 Market Street.
LOS ANGELES, R. J. Bidwell Company, 1031 South Broadway.
HONOLULU, Koji Hashimoto, 118, Palolo Ave.
VANCOUVER, Wataru Suzuki, 118 Main St.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1941

Japanese-Thai Accord

Indications are given that Japan and Thailand have reached an understanding regarding the conclusion of a joint defense pact between Japan and Thailand. The present arrangement may be regarded as a logical outcome of the understanding which was reached between Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand and Ambassador Tsubokami of Japan at Bangkok on Monday with regard to the passage of Japanese troops through the country.

It has been explained that the entry of Japanese military units into Thailand became a matter of urgent necessity when the British forces, massed close to the Thai border, had disclosed their intention of invading Thai territory. It is a matter of felicitation that the two countries of East Asia, in face of the pressure of British armed force, were able to come to a friendly understanding.

It is learned that Premier Luang Pibul Songgram, referring to the present arrangement with Japan, has expressed himself as pleased to see that his country, through this accord with its eastern neighbor, would be saved from the fate which had fallen to Greece. British have advanced into Thailand coming into clash with the native and Japanese armies. But it seems certain that whatever may be developments on this new front, the bulk of the work will fall on the shoulders of the Japanese who have assumed responsibility for the defense of Thailand by arranging the present pact.

The prospective joint defense pact with the southern neighbor is regarded here as particularly satisfying for a two-fold reason. First, it is demanded by the military strategy which the Japanese intend to develop in that direction. Second, it proves, as nothing else does, Thailand's friendly attitude toward Japan's program for peaceful construction for East Asia. To the Thai nation the pact must be taken as a pledge of the resolve with which Japan is to defend their country.

It is indeed unfortunate that the war of Europe has spread its ravaging hand to East Asia despite all the efforts Japan has put forth to prevent it. But this has been in the cards for some time. The more recent trend of power politics indicated that Thailand, gallantly striving to maintain her neutrality, would soon find its position untenable under the rapidly changing conditions of international politics. In those hours of extreme difficulty, calling for keen foresight and sound judgment, Premier Luang Pibul Songgram chose the lines which he could never have chosen but for a strong determination of mind.

It would be absurd to conceal the fact that the present accord between the two countries will serve to eliminate and even avert from Japan's path much trouble which otherwise would be inevitable. In accepting this friendly arrangement we should be conscious of the faith which Thailand has so trustingly reposed in our intention and purpose.

United Confusion of America

Since Monday morning the air over the United States seems throbbing with some weird flashes, if South American sources can be trusted. When the Monday (Sunday in U.S.A.) afternoon drew to eventide, the American public, scarcely recovered from the shock of the news of battling around Pearl Harbor, was told by the radio that airplanes of unidentified nationality flew in large formations almost within sight of San Francisco. This was followed at 6:20 p.m. by the broadcast of the air defense command of San Francisco who informed the public that 50 airplanes of unidentified nationality were approaching Presidio from a southwesterly direction.

The general alarum evidently reached the eastern states the next day. For in the evening one of the broadcasting stations in New York reported that enemy aircraft had come within two hours' flight from the great metropolis. In the same evening the Manila radio station gave out the startling news of American airplanes having bombed Kobe and Tokyo.

The extent of terror spreading in the United States is seen in some of the reports also coming from South America. Blackouts seem to have been ordered not only in New York but in Washington. In the latter city barricades are reportedly being set up in some of its streets.

It seems shameful that the Americans, our enemy as they now are, should not be spared such false but nonetheless shocking pieces of news. For the shock on American sensibilities seems to have a strangely upsetting effect. For any American of sense, or of unshocked and unbalanced sense of humor, should easily have seen that Japan who was thought to have a few barrels of oil to burn or to propel landing or air vehicles, could not afford to stretch their flight from the Hawaiian Islands over a distance of two or so thousand miles for sightseeing over Uncle Sam's roofs and skyscrapers, interesting no doubt as they must be to many of our Navy pilots. This absurdity should have been even clearer when it is realized that the battle of the Hawaii was not over at the time.

To make the situation there even worse, the wartime neurosis such as displayed by the aforesaid radio people and the air defense commander seems already to have reached the White House. For President Roosevelt, whose affection for China or its people remained an utter secret until Japan went there to fight, and whose political sense is so insufficient as to call Chiang Kai-shek's China a democracy, has just sent a most moving and almost caressing message to the Generalissimo. The American President asked Chiang, almost in so many words, to fight on just to help the United States, even if not his China. For America needed Chungking's aid as never before. In return for so many more Chinese lives to be immolated on the American altar, President Roosevelt in quite a businesslike way promised to rush war supplies to Chungking like the inexorable flow of the mighty Missisippi.

It would indeed be a surprise if for once Chiang Kai-shek should not feel insulted by the United States or its Chief Executive. For there may be enough war supplies in America, enough to go round all among the countries depending on her arsenal, but where are the ships to carry them? It's a good thing Chiang Kai-shek restrained himself and gave no answer to Washington. For if he did there might be no C to the erstwhile formidable ABCD encirclement against Japan.

From the Japanese point of view, President Roosevelt's gesture toward the Generalissimo appears peculiarly timely and somewhat provocative of mirth. For when Japan declared war against the United States and Britain, Japan thought that Chiang Kai-shek, truculent generalissimo or America's darling wailing pianissimo, turned into a man of straw. The American President, addressing himself to this newly made man of straw, reminds us of that ancient proverb of a man reaching out his hand for straw under a certain condition. But then this appears too early even in a neurotic America.

Brimming Bowl

By Ramona Graham

I saw it once, as I passed that way;
A bowl of blue in the hills, it lay
Quiet, secretive, that sparkling day,
With scarcely a ripple stirring.

But now, with the wind a lonely harp,
And the craggy highlands cold and sharp,
It bubbles and boils with uneasy life;
Its silver, foaming, whipped with strife—
A-froth, with wild wings whirring;
They dip and they splash, and the ripples run
Molten, golden, quick with sun,
As the bowl is filled to the brim with the fun
Of a sheltered flock's conferring.

—Christian Science Monitor

Looking Ahead

A woman went to the bank and asked for a new check book. "I've lost the one you gave me yesterday," she said. "But it doesn't matter. I took the precaution of signing all checks as soon as I got it—so, of course, it won't be any use to anyone else."—Efficiency Magazine.

DEMOCRACIES AFRAID OF WORLD DOMINATION

Anglo-American Aims Doubtful To Benefit Mankind

Volkischer Beobachter

The term world-domination can be used in the political sense when a state or a group of nations subjugate or annex areas originally inhabited by sovereign peoples or communities.

The extent to which such dominating Powers are able to transform the conquest of a people into a voluntary submission in the political as well as in the economical field shows the degree of success, by which such an undertaking is rated.

Up to the present day, the Anglo-Saxon Powers rule so many peoples that they may well be termed to have achieved a world domination, in the true sense of the word, over these subjugated nations. This is especially true when considering the fact that their acquisitions comprise one quarter of the earth's population and one fourth of the globe's surface.

History may decide whether this era of Anglo-American world domination, with its daily revolts, upheavals and civil strife, has been beneficial to mankind in general. It cannot be denied that, within the sphere of this world domination, profitable trade relations, which proved disastrous for all the other nations outside of this sphere, were inaugurated.

Further, this modern imperium failed to comprehend its proper limits of expansion and had drawn to it more than it could cope with. This imperium commanded limitless supplies and vital resources, which were purposely withheld from the other nations with the sole aim of exerting pressure on the many outsiders and the numerous little tributaries all over the world.

Reunion Seen

Despite the fact that in the very midst of its creation, the Anglo-Saxon Empire underwent a partition, dividing it up into the British Empire and the United States, today there are definite tendencies of a reunion under the auspices of the Roosevelt power policy.

This tendency has found its expression in the movement under the leadership of Clarence Streit, who wishes to reunite the two Empires under the slogan: "Union Now."

Bernard Shaw so ably expressed in his satirical play, "The Apple Cart," that such a union would cover Britain with rather little glory.

When one has watched the growing dependency of the British Isles on the Arsenal of Democracy, and when one sees the hands of the American colossus in their insatiable greed for power, reach over out of their own sphere for new acquisition—Iceland, Greenland, Liberia and Northern Ireland—one will not have the slightest doubt that Britain would play the part of the nation incorporated.

The modern world, with its technical civilization, not only refers to world domination in its political sense, but also desires the domination of the all important raw material resources, which are important in wartime and in peace alike.

The sovereign nations forced into this state are left no alternative but to resist this development with all means at their disposal. Should no step be taken toward the desire for world domination, a social condition would be created in the world in which the domineering part would enjoy all the pleasures and resources of the world, living in comfort, while the other part would dwell in a state of dynamic poverty resulting in explosive unrest and turmoil.

Anglo-Saxon Propaganda

Such a state was reached in 1939, although numerous warning signals must have indicated to the Anglo-Saxons that this pressure was already exerted to such a degree that there remained little prospect for a normal development.

The decisive factor for the "have-nots" was not a demand for world-dominance—as the Anglo-Saxon propaganda would so much like its followers to believe—but the demand for a just share in the world resources.

In order to justify this attitude, there was only one way out, namely by simply asserting that those who desired a just share of the world's resources had no other desire but to usurp complete domination of the entire world.

However, they argue, this desire for world domination, contrary to the Anglo-Saxon practice, was wicked and immoral. At this moment the British propaganda set in. Clinging to its riches and power, Britain called out to the world that the wicked Fascists had the audacity to ask for what it already had, namely, World Dominion.

Desire Dies Down

In the hands of the British and Americans, world domination is something high and lofty, whereas in the hands of the Axis Powers it turns into something unclean. A just share for all nations in the resources of the world has long since been realized by all to be just and absolutely imperative. Desire for world domination has long since died down.

The point of interest that arises nowadays is not: "World domination, or a just universal sharing of world resources." It is: "A just share for all people in the resources of the world against world domination."

As It Seemed

A woman, while shopping, thoughtlessly picked up an umbrella belonging to another woman, and started to walk off with it. The owner stopped her, and the other, with many apologies, returned the article. The incident served to remind her that they needed some umbrellas in her own family, so she bought two for her daughters and one for herself.

Later in the day, when she was on her way home, armed with three umbrellas, she happened to glance up and saw, directly opposite her in the car, the very woman with whom she had had the unfortunate experience in the morning. The second woman stared at the three umbrellas very hard for several minutes and then, with a significant smile, she leaned forward and said in an icy tone:

"I see you have had a successful morning."—Christian Standard.

INDONESIANS STRIVE FOR LIBERTY, STIRRED BY SECOND WORLD WAR

Bitter Disappointment Over Atlantic Charter Inflames Nationalism to Reconquer Freedom

By CARLOS P. ROMULO

Note:—Carlos P. Romulo, editor of the Herald published in Manila, made an extensive tour of the southern countries in September to October this year and reported what he observed. The following is what he wrote concerning Indonesians' struggle for liberty, published in the Herald of October 29.—Ed.

The current war has released diverse passions in the hearts of men, but none more satisfying than the passionate desire of subject peoples everywhere to assert their nationalism and their right to freedom. Blind instincts of hatred and revenge surge about us in steady currents of blood, but we know that this terrible issue of blood is not for nothing. It has brought forth many things of good report: among these, the fervent determination of nations, long or newly enslaved, to reconquer the freedom that they have lost.

The Anglo-American declaration, which has been widely received as the new charter of freedom for all the world, has given impetus to the nationalistic movements in our part of the world. In Burma and Indonesia it has been heard as a clarion call to freedom, and continues to be thus regarded despite the subsequent explanation of the British Government that the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration guaranteeing self-determination for all nations after the war was meant to include only the German-occupied countries of Europe.

In my dispatch from Burma I described how the Burmese nationalist leaders were bitterly disappointed by Prime Minister Churchill's statement that the British Government has never intended to include India and Burma within the purview of the Atlantic charter. In Indonesia an identical situation has developed over this same issue.

Strong Opposition Expressed

On August 23 last, on the floor of the Volksraad, the People's Council, the voice of Indonesian nationalism was heard when 28 Indonesian members of that body asked in a petition formally submitted if the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration on national self-determination applies to Indonesia and the Indonesian people.

A few weeks later, when the conscription bill was under discussion, a number of Indonesian members of the Volksraad expressed strong opposition to it on the ground that a conscription bill can only be passed by a parliament truly representative of the people. The Volksraad, they said, is not such a parliament. (The Volksraad consists of a president appointed by the Crown, and 60 members of whom 30 are Indonesians, 24 Netherlanders, five indigenous Asiatics—Chinese and Arabs—but of these groups, 20, 15, and 3 members respectively are elected not by direct vote of the people but by village councils, while the remaining members, 10, 10, and 2 respectively, are appointed by the governor general.)

Let me reproduce verbatim a translation of the official text of the petition which was submitted in the Dutch language by the 28 Indonesian members, which shows how the representatives of the 70 million Indonesians reacted toward the Anglo-American war aims and how these aims are serving as the beaconlight to freedom for the millions of colonial peoples of India, Burma and Indonesia:

"The writers of this petition request the government to permit the discussion in the Volksraad, if possible during the current session, of a matter which is of extreme importance to the people of the Netherlands East Indies.

Anglo-American Declaration

"The British Vice Prime Minister, Major Attlee, declared shortly after the historical meeting between the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister that these two leaders had drafted an Anglo-American declaration, divided into eight points, in which the war aims of the Allies are explained and the bases for permanent world peace in the future are enumerated.

"According to the Reuters News Service (London, August 15, 1941) this declaration was accepted with great satisfaction by Dutch government circles in London. In these circles, according to Reuters, the opinion that some kind of constructive plan to be offered to the world which would have the approval of all men of good-will, has for a long time prevailed.

"At a reception given in honor of the representatives of the British Government by west African students, Major Attlee emphasized that the declaration of policies which he had made in behalf of his Government is meant for all races of the world, for the colored peoples as well as for the whites. The vice premier said: 'We are not fighting for ourselves alone in this war, but for all people.'

"In view of these statements, the representatives of the East Indian Government would like to ask the sovereign power to explain clearly if it agrees with the aforementioned declaration, and how it will affect the destiny of the Indonesian people of the Netherlands East Indies."

Queen Makes Promise

The far-reaching significance of this stand taken by the Indonesian nationalists is better understood when it is known that scarcely a month before the Indonesian members of the Volksraad submitted the foregoing petition, Queen Wilhelmina in a speech over Radio Orange on July 30, 1941, made to the Indonesians an implied promise of constitutional reforms after the war.

She said: "Apart from a vigorous and purposeful policy, the government formed in Holland will have to devote itself with ability and energy to the task of reconstruction in the fullest sense of the word, and at the same time immediately take in hand a revision of the constitution; so that a new state of affairs can take effect, in which apart from changes which concern Holland itself, the future relationship between the various parts of the empire will have to be settled. A committee will be called together from all parts of the empire in order to take part in these preparations. In addition to these changes in the general structure of the kingdom, plans will have to be drafted in order to make the constitutions of the various territories conform to it. Assigned persons will be heard on this subject from all parts of the empire."

Explaining the Queen's statement, Ch. J. I. M. Welter, Minister of Colonies, said in a radio speech: "It is my sure and certain belief that after the war the altered position which the Indies has acquired during and because of the war will have to be recognized in the jurisdictional construction of the kingdom. New political forms will have to mirror the important position which the Indies occupies in the political structure of the kingdom—a position of which under present conditions it has shown itself to be fully worthy."

When Governor General A. W. I. Tjarda Van Starkenborgh Stachouwer opened the present session of the Volksraad on June 16, 1941, he said that after the war "the government intends to hold a conference of prominent people from the various parts of the kingdom who will be able to give their advice to the Crown concerning this matter."

Evasive Explanation Limited

The Dutch press in Java, in compliance most probably with the government's policy, completely side-stepped the issue which had been raised by the Indonesian nationalists. The Java-Bode, in discussing the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, limited itself to an evasive explanation as follows:

"The statement which has been issued, is not meant for England and its allies, for whom these principles are a matter of course. It is primarily meant for that large part of the people of the United States which is not yet convinced of the interest which America has in the final outcome of this war (one need only think of the 202 opponents of the House of Representatives who—but for one vote—would have torpedoed the extension of the period the militia has to serve). A much more happy future than that which is awaiting even the victorious countries in a world Nazified and subjugated by the Germans. With this ideal of a better world in view, the idealistic and young American people will more easily be willing to take its share in the realization of this future than was the case when America was still uncertain about it."

Apparently these statements have not satisfied the Indonesian nationalists who want a categorical statement regarding their aspirations to self-determination. I spoke to several of these leaders (who must, for obvious reasons, remain nameless) somewhere outside Batavia at about three o'clock one morning. Following a guide who had been sent to fetch me, I left my hotel at one o'clock and motored to the place of the secret meeting with these leaders. Thus by candle-light in a little shack—similar to what must have been the scene of many secret meetings of the Katipunan during our own Revolution—I was able to interview these men who are trying, under the most difficult circumstances, to keep the flame of Indonesian nationalism alive.

No Chance for Freedom

It was a thrilling experience. I felt that I was with long lost and less fortunate brothers, kin of my own ancestors who migrated from there to these islands hundreds of years ago. They were most eager to hear news about the Philippines—whether we are still for independence and whether we are to get it in 1946. I assured them that there has been no change in the Filipinos' aspiration for freedom.

One of the outstanding leaders at the meeting, in describing the promise of constitutional reforms which had been given by the Dutch authorities, said:

"They are vague generalities about a conference after the war, confused statements regarding jurisdictional reforms, hazy promises about a possible better position of the Indies. There is nothing definite about the specific reforms we are asking for—such, for instance, as a more truly representative parliament. The 70,000,000 Indonesians have 30 representatives (20 of them appointed by the governor general) in the Volksraad, while the 70,000 Netherlanders have 24 representatives. The only clear statement that has been made is that 'assigned' persons will be called to the conference, and if they are assigned we know beforehand that we nationalists will be out of the picture."

I wanted to know about their nationalist movement, its aims and aspirations, its vicissitudes.

"Most of our leaders," one of them said, "are languishing in exile. We have lost our two great leaders, one after another, under the most mysterious circumstances. Dr. Soetomo died in 1938 after receiving an injection. Early this year his successor, Thamrin, died, also after receiving an injection. Mohammed Hatta and Engineer Soekarno have both been exiled. You in the Philippines who were hospitable enough to receive our Tan Malacca know how he had to leave Java and how he died in a foreign land like a hunted criminal—and all because he was one of our most uncompromising nationalists."

History of Movement

The history of the nationalist movement in Indonesia recalls many features of the nationalist movement in the Philippines prior to the Revolution in 1896. As a conscious force it really had its start in 1908 when students in the medical school gathered during free hours to discuss the country's situation as they saw it. The national awaken-

(Continued on Page 4)

DEFENSE SHORTAGES AFFECT U.S. FAMILIES

Supply Shrinkage Reflected in Pastime Products

By RAYMOND L. HOADLEY

N.Y. Herald Tribune

Material shortages created by the defense program show no discrimination in their effect on members of the average family—treating housewife, bill payer and children alike. While the housewife may have her difficulties later on in buying electrical appliances and kitchenware, golf-playing members of the household will have a new excuse for their occasional poor game. Even the 1942 toys for the children will be more or less restricted as to variety.

Metal supplies and inventories for civilian use are shrinking every day and large amounts of metals, unfortunately, are used in the manufacture of sport goods. The heavy schedule of excise taxes on sport goods in the tax legislation before Congress indicates the trend in Washington regarding civilian goods. Quite apart from the revenue factors involved, current tax proposals have the definite aim of discouraging the purchase of luxury and non-essential goods.

So far there has been no restriction on ammunition for the sport gun, although some of the arms manufacturers have notified distributors of their inability to supply certain models in firearms. One well-known maker has discontinued a new improved shotgun because the aluminum alloy used for the trigger plate, housing the entire firing mechanism, is no longer available. Some manufacturers still are able to devote a small portion of their shop to civilian trade and hope against hope they can get out a restricted amount of goods next year.

No. 1 Shortage Issue

Metallic rifle ammunition may come scarce before the shotgun shells that are used on hundreds of skeet fields. The reason is that rifle bullets take more brass, although there is some brass used in shotgun shells. Copper, a main component in brass, is about the Number 1 shortage problem just now in defense metals. Some of the big sporting goods houses have large supplies of ammunition. Others are not quite so fortunate.

Silk fishing lines for fly fishing and bait casting will disappear; nylon is taking their place. The supply of linen lines, on the other hand, is reported adequate. Supplies may be adequate, but prices are higher none the less. Revised prices announced not long ago carried a 12 per cent increase on linen lines and advances averaging 10 per cent on competitively priced cotton lines. Later another increase was made in trot lines, while seine lines have been marked up five times since last October. Steel fishing rods are higher—a forewarning of the difficulties ahead in all steel products.

Metal ski poles will vanish from the market. However, it is expected that Tonkin poles will still be available to the winter sportsman. This wood comes from French Indo-China—a market now cut off—but it is purchased years in advance and brought in to dry. Some manufacturers have discontinued their lowest priced ski lines, stating that advances in cost of materials and in wages have forced out those numbers.

Several weeks ago some makers of canvas camp cots withdrew their lines, owing to material shortages. Thermos bottles may be off the shelves soon. Sports-department buyers are convinced that inflation is here as they look at the price advances of 10 per cent or more in an ever growing list of articles from rowing machines and shuffle boards to life preservers and sleeping bags.

Reluctant to Stock

The golf player who prefers clubs of hickory shafts is fortunate, for there is likely to be a shortage in clubs made of sheet steel when present inventories run out. High-grade steel—the special alloys—are extensively used in defense. In the case of golf and tennis balls, it is best to keep a weather eye on the Far East and also the government's stock of rubber, which still lags behind schedule. Restrictions on output of the rubber industry have started in a modest way, but if there is trouble in the Pacific, it's a safe bet civilian use of rubber will be closely controlled. Yet some store buyers are reluctant to stock far ahead because of the limited life these items are assumed to have.

Steel furniture manufacturers were in consultation with defense officials regarding the steel situation as applied to their industry. The outlook appears bleak for future production of the metal porch and garden furniture now so popular. Yet some retailers predict stocks will be available until midseason of 1942, and that substitute lines will be on hand to take their place by then.

Bicycle shipments are delayed eight weeks, with some makers allocating daily production on the basis of 1940 deliveries. Abercrombie & Fitch report bicycle sales are running twice last year's volume and attribute some of the sales spurt to the prospect of gasoline rationing. One manufacturer advised distributors that he would be unable to enter additional new orders for shipment this season.

Defense needs, shipping problems and elimination of several foreign supply sources are disrupting normal production in the leather industry. Stores report increasing difficulty in obtaining luggage of the highest quality. An acute shortage is likely to come in brass locks, frames, loops and other metal parts of luggage and leather goods. The old-fashioned luggage straps are due to reappear.

Drastic Curtailment Seen

Sacrifices in the nursery will be necessary at Christmas time next year. Almost all toy makers are quoting prices only on request. Stocks of toy trains, scooters, coasters and skates are reported ample in most cases for this coming Christmas. But a survey indicates that toys made of steel, aluminum, rubber, cork and brass are headed for drastic curtailment next year. Already a leading roller-skate company has cut production 30 per cent, being unable to get steel or nickel plate.

Musical instrument makers are wondering where they will get the brass, copper and zinc so necessary in their trade.

Even "juke boxes" may be hard to get for the duration of the emergency. Production at one plant fell off 40 per cent last summer.

In sporting goods and toys as well as in electrical appliances and many other metal-bearing consumer articles it is the little manufacturer and retailer on whom the brunt of this coming dislocation in the domestic economy will fall. The big plant can get defense work in most cases. The large retailer, fortified with ample working capital, has inventories that will stand him in good stead for some time after the shelves of the little fellow are almost bare.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

In observance of the Imperial Rescript on the Promulgation of War on the United States and the British Empire, a rally will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, which will be broadcast over the national radio program, 1:30 p.m. today. A national ceremony will open the meeting.

The opening address will be made by the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, Jitsuzo Kawanishi. This will be followed by the election of the chairman.

The Imperial Rescript will be read by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. A manifesto and resolution will be pronounced by Yoshihisa Kuzuo, and an expression of gratitude to the Army and Navy will be pronounced by Azuma Matsunaga, chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly. Banzai cheers for the Army and Navy will be led by the Mayor of Tokyo, Tomejiro Okubo.

Lectures will be held by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando.

After the bringing out of Banzai cheers led by Shoju Koyama, Speaker of the Lower House of the Imperial Diet, the meeting will be closed with an address by Seitaro Ohashi, chairman of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly.

The President of the Kobe Women's Club has announced that the children's Christmas Party scheduled for the regular meeting on Tuesday, December 18, has been cancelled. Further meetings have tentatively been cancelled also but the future of the club has not been decided. The library, however, will be open on Tuesday next from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

A Community Dinner sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the Yokohama Union Church will be held today at the Church from 7 p.m.

Foreign residents of the Kansai are invited to attend a lecture on "Every-Day Life in an Ainu Hut" to be given today at the Tor Hotel, Kobe, by Professor Fosco Martini of the Kyoto Imperial University, under the auspices of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for International Cultural Relations). Professor Martini has spent some time among the Ainu in the Hokkaido and has made a special research study of the life of the Ainu race. He has a large collection of Ainu articles which will be on exhibit at the time of the lecture.

The fourth general meeting of the Italian-Japan Society, organized for the purpose of bringing the two countries closer together through cultural relations, will be held today at the Peers' Club. Lunch will be served at 12:20 p.m. following which at 1:10 p.m. Dr. Shinobu Ohrui, Professor at the Tohoku Imperial University, will speak on "The History of Italy and the Self Realization of the People."

The regular monthly meeting of the Japan Meteorology Society will be held today at the Central Meteorological Observatory. A special lecture meeting will be held on Saturday, December 20, in the small conference room of the Observatory from 1 p.m.

The Japan Agricultural Chemistry Association will hold a lecture meeting in No. 2 Hall of the Tokyo Imperial University today at 2 p.m.

Plans are being made to write the biography of Countess Heinrich Coudenhove-Kalergi (nee Fumiko Aoyama) who was the wife of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, Austrian Minister to Japan. The Countess lived in the suburbs of Vienna for 50 years but remained always a loyal Japanese woman and never forgot her own country. Throughout the years of her life on the occasion of the three great national holidays of Japan she made it a point to visit the Japanese Legation to offer felicitations.

The noted literary writer, Ki Kimura, has been entrusted with the task of compiling the biography of the Countess. The promoters of the plan include former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and President of the Board of Information Masayuki Tani both of whom were acquainted with the Countess.

The Yokohama Junior Society of Nisei Young People has announced that plans are being made to put on a membership drive. The club is actively engaged in educating Nisei in the ways of Japan and is opening roads to new friendships. The club invites all American-born Japanese living in the vicinity of Yokohama to join and those interested are asked to send their names and addresses to Miss Yoneko Matsunaga, 31 Kamitan-machi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama.

The newly organized Nisei Association of Japan has just announced that all those Nisei residents here who are in need of help or advice are asked to get in touch with the organization at its headquarters, 48 banchi, 2-chome, Minaimicho, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku. The office is located near Nogizaka tram stop between Aoyama Itchome and Roppongi.

Mr. W. R. Forster, president of the Nichidoku Kikai Seisakusho of Magome, Omori-ku, has contributed the sum of ¥5,000 to the National Defense funds of the Japanese Army. Mr. Forster has been residing in Japan about 10 years.

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada has received a message of congratulation from the Society of Indian Residents of Japan, with its headquarters at 23 Isogami-Dori 4-chome, Fukiai-ku, Kobe. The letter expresses the felicitations of the Indian residents for the splendid victories of the Japanese Navy and their prayers for a decisive victory for the races of Asia.

Captain Keizo Matsushima, chief of the third section in the Personnel Af-

(Continued on Page 4)

AT THE CHURCHES

Tokyo Union Church (4 Onden, Meiji Jingu-dori); 4 p.m. Worship Service with sermon.

St. Andrew's (Shiba): 8 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Morning Prayer & Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop S. Heaslett.
12 noon Holy Communion.
Wednesday, 6 p.m. Intercession Service.

Cathedral Church (19 Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawa); 6:30 a.m. Holy Mass; 9 a.m. Holy Mass.

Sacred Heart Church (21 Kasumi-cho, Azabu); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 9:30 a.m. Holy Mass.

St. Francis Xavier's Church (Nishi Kanda); 6:30 a.m. Holy Mass; 9:30 a.m. Holy Mass.

Saint Teresa's Church (10 Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 8 a.m. Holy Mass; 9 a.m. Holy Mass; 10:30 a.m. Holy Mass; Week-day Masses at 6:30 and 7 a.m. Japanese and foreign confessions will be heard before all Masses and on Saturdays from 3 to 6 p.m. (Tel. Kudan 33-3342).

Yokohama Union Church; 10 a.m. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Worship Service with Sermon.

Christ Church, (Yokohama): 8 a.m. Holy Communion.
6 p.m. Evensong & Sermon.
Friday, 7:15 a.m. Holy Communion.

Sacred Heart Cathedral Church, (44 Bluff, Yokohama); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 8 a.m. Holy Mass; 10 a.m. Holy Mass; 4:30 p.m. Benediction on the Blessed Sacrament; Weekdays, Holy Mass at 6:30 and 7 a.m. Ringing of the Angelus at 6 a.m., noon and 6 p.m.; Holy Hour of Adoration, every Thursday from 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Kobe Union Church; 9:45 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Class; 11 a.m. Morning Worship with sermon.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, Karuizawa (behind the Karuizawa Hotel); Sundays 9 a.m. Holy Mass; Week-days 7 a.m. Holy Mass.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Saturday
—Morning—

7:00 Time; News and Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Dr. Toru Hiraizumi; Patriotic Poems Recital by Tatsuya Ishiguro; "Outbreak of Japan-America War" (H. Zushi) and others.
8:00 News and Music.
10:00 Juvenile hours: "Cheer Up Music," "Stirrring Music," by Japan Broadcasting Orchestra.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping hour: Home Ministry Air Defense Bureau Announcement on "Accurate Knowledge of Air-Defense Appliances (implements)."
11:00 National School hour: Talk on "School Newspaper."

—Afternoon—

12:30 Modern Koto Music by Genchi Hisamoto and Kikuko Ishii; "The Brave of the Sky," (G. Hisamoto) and others.
1:00 Story telling "The Blockading Fleet," (M. Sato) by Noboru Umejima.
1:30 The Imperial Rescript Observance National Meeting, relay from Hibiya Park Square; National ceremony; Opening Address by Jitsuzo Kawanishi, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture; The Imperial Rescript Reading by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the I.R.A.A.; Declaration by Yoshihisa Kuzuu; Gratitude to Army and Navy by Azuma Matsunaga, President of Tokyo Municipal Assembly; Banzai for Army and Navy Leading by Tomejiro Okubo, Mayor of Tokyo City; Speeches by General Hideki Tojo, Premier, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi and Kisaburo Ando; Banzai for the Emperor by Shoju Koyama, speaker of the House of Representatives; Closing Address by Seitaro Ohashi, President of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly.
3:30 Music for workers.
5:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Chorus, piano accompaniment by Wataru Manzawa under the direction of Kentaro Katayama.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour; News and Story telling on "Destroy All Ogres' Island in the world," by Masao Nakayama.
6:30 Talk on "Our Determinations," by Hidejiro Nagata; (Music).
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Samurai story telling by Hakkaku Oshima; Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band under Takio Niki; "Japanese Army" (S. Sano) and others.
9:00 News; Piano solo by Kazuko Kusama "Appassionata" (Beethoven); Biwa Recital "The Mongolian Invasion," by Gakuei Ito.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation News; Italo-Japan International Exchange Broadcast from Rome; Lecture and Vocal solos and E.I.A.R. Orchestra.